

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

No. 554

October 3, 1971

Price 5p

CRACKDOWN ON
JERRY-BUILDERS P.21

WORSTHORNE P.20
Brighton left incline

3 dead in E.A. crash

Explosion, then 'I am falling'

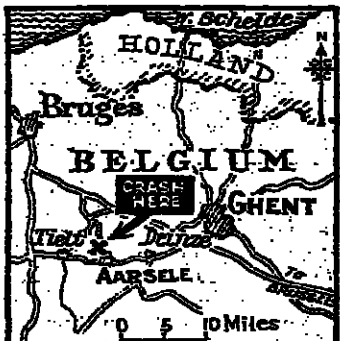
SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTERS

Five people aboard a British European Airways Vanguard died in the airliner crashed "in a ball of fire" yesterday near the Belgian village of Aarsele, 12 miles from Ghent. Eyewitnesses saw a mid-air explosion before the plane crashed.

The Vanguard was stated to have been flying at 10,000 ft when trouble occurred. Eyewitnesses who saw the crash said there was an explosion, and the aircraft nose-dived into a field.

Investigating magistrate Bernard Spothoof, who was a mid-air crash, said part of the aircraft had been found over the field.

Mr. Spothoof, B.E.A. manager, operations, said later that there had been a mid-air explosion, and the aircraft nose-dived into a field. He said that the plane crashed on the side of the road, and that the wreckage was found in a field. He said that the plane crashed on the side of the road, and that the wreckage was found in a field.



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Itched

The Vanguard, with four crew and 21 passengers, crashed in a field near Aarsele, Belgium, 12 miles from Ghent. The aircraft was a B.E.A. Vanguard, which had been flying from London to Brussels.

The crash occurred at 10.27 a.m. on October 2. The aircraft was flying at 10,000 ft when trouble occurred. Eyewitnesses who saw the crash said there was an explosion, and the aircraft nose-dived into a field.

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Sir Alec's Rhodesia pact hint

By JOHN MICHAEL
Commonwealth Affairs
Correspondent

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME, Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, has let it be known that he expects negotiations to open between Britain and Rhodesia on the ending of sanctions.

Before flying back to London from the United Nations last night, Sir Alec said he hoped to be able to get into a negotiating position with Rhodesia. Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Premier, is also understood to have sent word to London that he wants full-scale negotiations to begin.

FINAL REPORT
Sir Alec has a heavy round of engagements for the rest of the month, so that the most suitable time for a meeting would be in the early part of November. The settlement is due to be made by November 15, the date when the Rhodesian people will vote on the new constitution.

Lord Goodman, Britain's envoy to Salisbury, has prepared what is described as a final report on his talks with Mr. Smith. Sir Alec has said that the basis for the negotiations would be the five principles which he laid down in his speech on the subject in the House of Commons on September 15.

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RESCUE WORKERS standing by the wreckage of the crashed B.E.A. Vanguard airliner near Aarsele, 12 miles from Ghent. The helicopter flew in the rescues.

Britain to protest over tourist 'spies'

By NORMAN KIRKHAM, Diplomatic Staff

SIR JOHN KILLICK, British Ambassador in Moscow, will deliver a Note to Russia early this week denying Russian charges that Britain has used businessmen and tourists as spies. The Note will also deny that Soviet diplomats in London have been beaten up.

RUSSIANS HARASS CHILDREN

By JOHN MOSSMAN
in Moscow

HARASSMENT of British subjects in Moscow has spread to school children. Several mothers and nannies were turned away from the British Embassy's school on Friday when they called to collect their children.

Uniformed police asked for their passports or other documents of identification. Those who could not produce the documents were told to go and get them.

Until they did the children were not allowed to leave the school.

Lyall must appear; Spy aided Russian fleet and Pictures—Back Page.
Editorial Comment—P.20.

school which is housed in the British Club on the bank of the Moscow River. It has 22 pupils. The mothers were asked for documents in a firm and polite manner. At no time were the police rude or intrusive.

The Communist party newspaper, Pravda, which launched the Russian attack, claimed that British intelligence men had been carrying out secret searches and spying on Russians working in London.

The article, signed by V. Golubov and quoted by Tass news agency, said the British Secret Service appeared to be permitting everything, including blackmail, provocation, intimidation and slanderous attacks in the Press.

The British authorities had taken no measures to stop the "acts of gangsterism" which were being carried out by the present action against the Russian Embassy.

The article added that more than 2,000 British businessmen travelled to Russia each year. No one intended to regard them as spies, but among them were those who used trade ties for other than commercial purposes.

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SEWELL SOUGHT IN 2nd DEATH INQUIRY

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

A SCOTLAND YARD detective said yesterday that he wanted to interview Frederick Joseph Sewell, 38, about the murder four days ago of a London businessman, Ian Donald Heysman, 46, at a lonely cottage in South Wales.

Sewell, named by the police in court as the murderer of Blackpool police chief Supt. Gerald Richardson, is on the run despite a five-week nationwide police hunt.

Yesterday Det. Chief Supt. Donald Saunders, of the Yard's Murder Squad, who was called in to investigate a murder at a lonely cottage at Gwynfe, near Llangadog, Carmarthenshire, said: "I believe Sewell can materially assist my inquiry."

He said that Sewell was an associate of the murdered man. He wanted to question both Sewell and another man who was friendly with both Sewell and the victim.

He also believed that Sewell could help identify a vehicle that was stolen earlier this week from a London suburb, and which was in Llangadog, near the murder scene—on the day of the murder.

Mr. Heysman, whose London home was in Upper Street, Islington, was battered to death at the door of a holiday cottage he had bought and was believed to have been occupying. Det. Chief Supt. Saunders called it a "most violent" murder.

His body was discovered by his mother, Mrs. Bebe Quantock, who has lived in another cottage two miles away for two years. It is believed Heysman had packed up his tools and was going to drive his green van to his mother's house for an evening meal when he died.

Several people in Gwynfe and Llangadog have given the police descriptions of two strange men they saw on Tuesday, the day of the murder. One of them corresponds with a description of Sewell.

A villager said last night: "He was about 30 to 40 years old, stockily built and wearing a polo neck jersey."

Mr. Heysman was manager of Becks British Carnival Novelties, a firm producing Christmas decorations and carnival novelties in the converted Angel cinema, Highbury, London. He Continued on Back Page, Col. 5

HIROHITO DOES TOUR OF PARIS

By CATHERINE DODDS
in Paris

EMPEROR HIROHITO and Empress Nagako of Japan arrived in Paris yesterday on a three-day visit. Strict security precautions were in force.

They lunched at the Elysée Palace with President Pompidou. Knowing the Emperor's interest in marine biology, President Pompidou presented him with a gift of six pictures of marine fauna and flora.

Mme. Pompidou gave the Emperor a gold powder case. The Imperial couple presented the President and his wife with a signed photograph, a large porcelain plate and a handbag.

WHIRLWIND TRIP
The Emperor and Empress then made a tour of the city. They visited Notre Dame, Sainte-Chapelle, the Opera, and on the Left Bank, the Invalides and the Eiffel Tower.

Everywhere they went on their whirlwind tour they were greeted enthusiastically by hundreds of Parisians and by flag-waving Japanese living in Paris.

After a rest, they joined their ambassador at his residence to meet members of the Japanese community in Paris.

Today they are expected to visit the Louvre and to drive to Fontainebleau. After lunch the Emperor and Empress intend to call on the Duke of Windsor, whose home is near the Bois de Boulogne.

Hirohito Sees All, Says Little: Pictures and All—P.2; Man, Drake—P.11; A Grinding of Teeth in the Night—P.13; Editorial Comment—P.20

The article alleged that those who collected intelligence material on frequent visits to Russia included: V. Ingram, of English Electric; P. Goodchild, of Vogan Machinery; B. Frankel, of Sterling Group; Nicholas of Time Products; and A. Heller, of Intermex.

Pravda also referred to the case of Mr. Greville Wynne, the British businessman who served a prison sentence in Russia for spying, and Mr. Gerald Brooke, the London man gaol for possessing anti-Soviet leaflets in 1965.

More recently, the British "motor tourists" T. Hesketh, G. Heather, D. Cairncross, E. Cape and D. Sanders, had been caught.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 4

Labour set for elections clash

Mr. Wilson and Peter Paterson in Brighton. Your leadership has now clearly abandoned any attempt to secure agreement with the big trade unions devising an incomes policy to be operated by the Labour Government.

It became evident in the party yesterday that the active policy state-economic strategy had been abandoned.

Mr. Wilson, who was the strong voice of the party, said at last night's meeting that the vital importance of policy in which the party should have to be read as a statement.

There is nothing more than a party should have to be read as a statement. There is nothing more than a party should have to be read as a statement.

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Army sets off Belfast bombs

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Army bomb disposal experts last night set off four bombs in Belfast because they were too dangerous to move. The bombs, fitted with highly-sensitive anti-personnel devices, rocked the sealed-off city centre.

First due to the I.R.A. terrorists' new booby trap weapon was detected by X-ray equipment used by Army technical officers who did not know when the bombs would explode. The disposal was called by Major Rogers, a Royal Ulster Constabulary sergeant, who was seen under the stairs.

They decided the bomb was too dangerous to dismantle and it was sandbagged and set off. Soon after the bomb was wrecked by the blast, and minutes later other bombs were reported nearby in Donegal Street, in North Street, and busy Royal Avenue.

Red Cross Men in Ulster—P.4; Editorial Comment—P.20

Arsenal fans riot in train

Arsenal supporters returning from their team's 1-0 victory at Southampton last night rampaged through the train taking them to Waterloo. Estimated at 250 strong, they stripped all 12 coaches of right-hand windows, smashed a toilet and wrecked the buffet car.

A British Rail spokesman said that in the buffet car the vandals hurled everything, "which could be a tip or a plaster." The car was awash with beer.

Soccer—P.23

Stolen pictures recovered

Nine paintings, valued altogether at £850,000, which were stolen from a church at Malines, Belgium, three days ago, have been recovered intact in Brussels, police said yesterday. Two men have been arrested.

The paintings, including a Rubens Crucifixion, were found in a car. Vermeert's painting, "The Love Letter," stolen from the Brussels Fine Arts Museum nine days ago, is still missing.

Reuter.

OTHER PAGES

Eden and 'Curse of the Pharaohs' 6
By MOHAMMED HETKAL

Japan, 71: Part II 13
By FRANK TUOHY

Left Incline at Brighton 20
By PETER GRINE WORSTHORNE

Bad Places for Kids? 20
By NICHOLAS BAGNALL

MANDRAKE 11 CITY 26-33
Death on the beach in Nigeria 12

LATE NEWS

WE WON'T PLAY IT UP!
Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Foreign Secretary, said at London Airport last night on return from United Nations, there were more deceptions which could be revealed by Britain concerning the expulsion of Soviet diplomats. But "we have no wish to play this up." He decided Britain had expelled Khrushchev to "sabotage European peace which Russia had been seeking."

SPORT—P.30
Theatre—18
Travel—15
TV and Radio—19, 40
Weather—40
What's Happening—19

Classified Advertising Index 14
TODAY'S BROADCASTING 40

Lord Longford protests

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

The B.B.C. is to investigate complaints that coverage of the Festival of Light in last Sunday's "The World This Weekend" radio programme was unbalanced. The Earl of Longford and Lord Beswick, Labour Chief Whip in the Lords, have complained to Lord Hill, B.B.C. chairman, and Mr. Charles Carr, director-general.

Mr. Peter Thompson, a member of the festival executive, said yesterday: "I have had a private interview with a B.B.C. executive. I asked for an informal inquiry into the way the festival was handled and I was told an investigation would be made."

Morality crusade—P.5

TITO FOR U.S. THIS MONTH

President Tito of Yugoslavia will visit the United States in the second half of this month. The visit is at the invitation of President Nixon, who was in Yugoslavia last autumn.

It will be President Tito's third visit to America. With his wife Jovanka, he will go on to Canada early next month—Reuter and A.P.

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SAA
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS
In association with BOAC

The great way to South Africa

Spain builds warships for South Africa

By DESMOND WETTER, Naval Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA is to re-equip at least part of its obsolescent fleet with warships from Spanish shipyards. This decision will shock Britain and France who had hoped to win the orders for these costly items on the South African arms "shopping list."

It is not yet known how many warships Spain will build for South Africa, but the initial contract will be for corvettes of a similar design to three of the Portuguese Augusto Castilho class.

These displace 1,252 tons and are armed with two 3in. and two 40mm. guns and anti-submarine weapons.

Six ships of this class have been built for Portugal, three

at the Empresa Nacional Bazan de Construcciones Navales Militares shipyard at Cartagena and three in West Germany. It is almost certain that the Bazan yard will receive the South African order.

Britain and France have designs for corvettes about the size of those South Africa is ordering from Spain. Against this, an order with British yards might be in jeopardy if a Labour Government were returned and Spanish shipbuilding costs would almost certainly be lower than those in either Britain or France.



U.S. plans firm line in Chile

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington

CHILE'S moves to nationalise American copper mines without paying compensation are presenting the United States with its biggest headache in Latin America since the advent of Castro to power in Cuba in 1959.

Within the Administration there is considerable debate on how to deal with the mixture of nationalism and moderate Marxism typified by Dr. Allende, the Chilean President.

Heading the "get tough" brigade is Mr. Connally, the Treasury Secretary, who recently alarmed America's Latin American allies by declaring "We don't have any friends there." On the other side are those who believe it is better to accept Dr. Allende's sort of Marxism and learn to live with it, which is what the United States has done so far.

"EXCESS PROFITS"

But Chile's announcement last week that it would deduct \$774 million (about £312 million) in "excess profits" from any compensation to the Anaconda and Kennecott Copper Corporations for nationalisation of their mines has strengthened the hardliners.

Evidently anxious about American reprisals, Chile on Friday brought up the question of nationalisation in the United Nations. Mr. Allende, its Foreign Minister, insisted in a speech that his Government's action was covered by a "United Nations principle," the right to economic independence.

He expressed hopes that the United States would refrain from exerting new pressures on Chile or exacting reprisals. That hope seems increasingly forlorn.

NEW PROPOSALS

Apart from the Chilean nationalisation in itself, there is the danger that other countries in Africa as well as Latin America will be encouraged to nationalise American-owned concerns without compensation.

Detailed proposals on how to deal with the problem have already been presented by President Nixon by a special working team. A public statement of policy is expected before the middle of the month.

Chain protest in Saigon

Four Americans, three Roman Catholic priests and a Jewish layman, chained themselves to the gates of the United States Embassy in Saigon to protest at today's presidential election and American involvement in the Vietnam war.

President Thieu urged the people to vote in the election in which he is the only candidate in a radio and television speech he called on the people to keep calm.

The vote will be on the popularity of the President. It follows a campaign by opposition groups against the uncontested election.—Reuters.

A measure of ignorance

By Our Staff Correspondent in New York

Fewer than half the adults in the United States (44 per cent) know what the metric system is, according to a Gallup poll.

Among those who do, 42 per cent favour its adoption. In 1965 only 20 per cent said they knew what the system was, and of these 27 per cent supported it.

What Was A Mile, Daddy?

Page 31.

BRANDT HINT OF ELECTION

Herr Brandt, the West German Chancellor, will call new elections if Parliament fails to ratify the treaties with Russia and Poland which he initiated last year. Herr Conrad Adenauer, the Government spokesman, said yesterday.

In a radio interview, Herr Adenauer said Government foreign policy included normalisation of relations with East Germany, leading to United Nations membership for both States. Bonn also hoped for establishment of diplomatic relations with China.—A.P.

EMPEROR HIROHITO and the Empress of Japan, at a dinner in Brussels, conversing with the aid of interpreters sitting behind their chairs. Below: M. Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister, and his wife Micheline, whom he married nine days ago, meeting Emperor Hirohito and the Empress of Japan. With them are President Pompidou (beside Emperor) and Mme. Pompidou (right).



HIROHITO SEES ALL, SAYS LITTLE

By J. W. M. THOMPSON in Brussels

THE Imperial Japanese exploration of Europe moved on a stage yesterday, from Belgium to Paris, and the Emperor Hirohito and his Empress will arrive in London on Tuesday.

Apart from an egg thrown at his car in Antwerp—an incident which the Emperor courteously failed to notice—the enterprise has so far passed off with nothing but mutual expressions of delight.

This is fortunate, as no reigning Japanese sovereign has set foot in a foreign country previously for upwards of 2,000 years. It would be a terrible anti-climax if so radical an experiment were to prove disagreeable after all.

It would also be a bitter disappointment for the Japanese communications industry, which is attending the Emperor in vast strength. At times the onlookers almost forget the frail, elderly figure at the centre of the army of Japanese photographers, journalists and broadcasters which flock around him.

Like Tokyo

In Brussels the mellow calm of the Japanese hotel was quite overwhelmed by the Japanese Press corps, every member prominently labelled and wearing a yellow armband. The hotel lounge seemed to have been abruptly transported to Tokyo.

There were even large notice boards in Japanese characters spread across the salon in which, from time to time, the Duke of Wellington sits to receive his Windsor tenants.

The Emperor has somehow conveyed a quiet and faintly humorous enjoyment throughout the endless official ceremonies which he has attended. On these occasions he stands, a small and growing figure, wearing an expression of mild interest which never changes, come what may. He says very little but he watches everything.

Kindly gaze

This sleepy, kindly gaze made me think there is a hint of P. G. Wodehouse's immortal Lord Emsworth about him, if one could imagine that peer having been politically to long speeches by burghers in a language he could not understand.

On this journey the Emperor is primarily a tourist, revisiting scenes which he glimpsed on his only other foreign journey, as a Prince, 50 years ago. His programme is a heavy one for any tourist of 70, but he asked for a return visit to the battlefield of Waterloo to be added to it at the last minute.

This proved to be a rather jolly occasion. There was only a small crowd of villagers to cheer him, plus local children who had been given a holiday from school and swiftly provided with small Japanese flags to wave.

No comment

The Emperor carefully inspected the panorama of the battlefield but said he made no comment on this scene of an earlier Emperor's downfall.

Like other men of few words he is known for his reticence on subjects of importance upon occasion and it is reported that on visiting Washington after the war he remarked: "There seems to have been considerable damage here." It was a pity he left Waterloo's scene of imperial dis-

aster without some similarly conclusive summing up.

The royal calm was put to a boisterous test during the visit to the industrial town of Charleroi.

The Emperor and Empress were standing in front of the town hall after reviewing some troops and listening to the obligatory speeches about the town's great future, when suddenly the square filled with at least 100 dancers in flamboyantly grotesque costumes.

Old tradition

It appears that these men, known as Les Gilets, uphold an ancient tradition rather like that of the Morris dancers of England. They wore gaudy headpieces of ostrich feathers, each headpiece the size of a small tent, and they juggled with oranges and rag dolls as they danced about in their clogs to a blaring brass band.

Although they produced an effect of grand pandemonium which must have struck the majesties from Japan with all the force of an unforeseen earthquake.

So far as I could see, however, the Emperor's faint, remote smile never flickered for an instant. He might have been listening to one more unintelligible speech instead of witnessing what the rest of us found so enjoyable but positively surrealistic eruption.

Nothing on earth, one feels, could now disturb the bland courtesy of the old Emperor on a public occasion.

Belgians proud

Although the Belgians seem to have taken great pleasure in the Japanese visit. Rather proud of being the hosts at the first State visit by a Japanese emperor in recorded history, they have exerted themselves to make it a success, at times in a near frenzy of punctilio.

Even the Press correspondents following the Emperor about were given motor-cycle outriders with flashing lights and waiving sirens, crossing traffic lights at red and cutting through the congested Brussels streets with appalling self-assurance.

There is, of course, a serious security problem in the presence of the Japanese Emperor. An attempt was made on his life in Tokyo in 1969, and the Belgian police have been deployed in vast numbers to protect him. He has repeatedly mingled among crowds at close range, with nothing more lethal than that one egg flung in his direction.

London's turn

Nevertheless the Belgian authorities are relieved that the visit ended yesterday with every one still smiling. This week it will be London's turn to worry.

For his part, the Emperor is said to have "enjoyed every moment" so far. After lunching with President Pompidou in Paris yesterday he had a quiet weekend arranged.

Manhandle P.11. A Grinding of Teeth in the Night—P.13 Editorial Comment—P.20.

Can Getty now export his Titian?

MR. PAUL GETTY, who at the end of June bought Lord Harewood's picture, "The Death of Actaeon," by Titian, sent his cheque for over £11m. to Christie's a few days ago.

The picture was in fact knocked down at the sale to Mr. Julius Weitzner, the art dealer, but within three days he had sold it to Getty at a profit of over £80,000.

The new owner at once assumed responsibility for paying the auction house. But as it then seemed likely that the Government would refuse him an export licence, so that the Titian could be acquired for the nation, Christie's did not ask for immediate payment.

Oiling the wheels

In July, Lord Eccles, Minister for the Arts, announced that the Government had decided not to grant a licence "at the present time." The following month a delegation from the National Art Collections Fund went to Chequers to try to convince the Prime Minister that the picture must be kept in England.

Mr. Getty's payment last week may indicate that the Government has finally decided not to give the National Gallery a special grant—and that Getty will be allowed to export his picture to California.

Diplomat and don

SIR DUNCAN WILSON, who has just gone into residence at Cambridge as the new Master of Corpus, could easily have reached such academic eminence by a more orthodox route than one Moscow Embassy—a hot seat he recently relinquished to Sir John Killick.

A few years before the war he took firsts in Mods and Greats at Balliol, won the Craven Scholarship and was offered a fellowship.

Instead he determined to become a diplomat. But, having sailed through the written examination, he failed his medical, so joined the British Museum.

In 1939 he was seconded to the Ministry of Economic Warfare and in 1945 belatedly welcomed into the Foreign Office by one of Con O'Neill's several resignations.

"I have since," he says, "taken it out of the Treasury's medical officer on the tennis court."

ALBANY at large

Among those who wrote to congratulate Wilson in Moscow on the announcement of his Cambridge appointment in June was a fellow Head of House, Rab Butler.

But the Master of Trinity, with an innocence unusual in a former Foreign Secretary, sent his letter not by diplomatic bag but through the post.

At the stroke of 9, the sitting was over and a member of the retinue whispered to the artist that he should at once offer the picture to the sitter as a present. Mystified, he did so, and the party drove away.

Some months later, John wrote: "I received a beautiful roll of paper—a script which I couldn't read, and a solid packet of banknotes which presented no difficulty."

Japanese friends also told him that the chair on which the Crown Prince had sat could be sold for its weight in gold. But he let the opportunity slip. The portrait itself was taken back to Japan and stored in the little-used palace at Kyoto, the old capital.

At my request, the Emperor has had it photographed to mark his second visit to London that begins on Tuesday.

Lawfully begotten

IN the course of an ordinary service in Southwark Cathedral last Sunday, the Provost, the Very Rev. Harold Frankham, administered the oath of canonical obedience in the absence of the Registrar.

The oath runs as follows: "I, John Smith, do hereby swear true canonical obedience to the Lord Bishop of Southwark and his successors in all things lawful and honest."

But the Provost had never administered it before and his memory played him false. For the word "successors" he substituted "heirs."

There was a roar of laughter led by that Helwig bachelor, Dr. Stockwood himself.

Kenneth Rose

60-minute portrait

THE portrait above of the Emperor of Japan, painted by Augustus John during Hirohito's visit to London as Crown Prince in 1923.

Six make offer over fishing

By WALTER FARR Common Market Correspondent

A COMPROMISE formula for safeguarding Britain's fishing grounds—the only major problem in the Common Market negotiations—is now being drawn up by experts of the Six.

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, is instructing his experts to study the formula. The Six say it could be agreed at the next full-scale negotiating session on Nov. 9.

Under the Market's common fisheries policy as it stands fishing vessels of any member State have access to the six-mile limits of the other members. The new formula allows for "adaptations" of the Market rules so that Britain would keep full control over fishing in the six-mile zone.

BRITAIN'S RULES

The present rules for fishing in Britain's coastal waters are laid down in the International Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1966. This provides that Britain has "the exclusive rights to fish and exclusive jurisdiction in matters of fisheries" within the six-mile limit.

Within the belt between the six-mile and 12-mile limits the right to fish shall be exercised jointly by Britain and by such other countries, the fishing vessels of which have habitually fished in that belt," between 1965 and 1967, Britain can enforce conservation measures over the whole 12-mile zone.

A Common Market expert who helped to draft the compromise proposal said: "It is now recognised by the Six that important concessions must be made to Britain, Norway and the other applicants since they catch more fish than the whole of the Six."

"One suggestion which we are considering is the application of special rules to the northern sector of the enlarged Common Market that is including Britain, Norway, Denmark and Eire."

Mr. Rippon has let it be known that Britain is not pressing for an agreement on fishery safeguards before Parliament on the entry terms on Oct. 28. It is however, important to settle the issue before the end of the year when the Treaty of Accession to the Common Market is due to be signed.

CONDUCTOR'S POST

Lionel Maseel, 41, associate conductor of the New Philharmonia of London, has been appointed director of the Cleveland Orchestra. He fills the vacancy left by the death of George Szell last year.—A.P.

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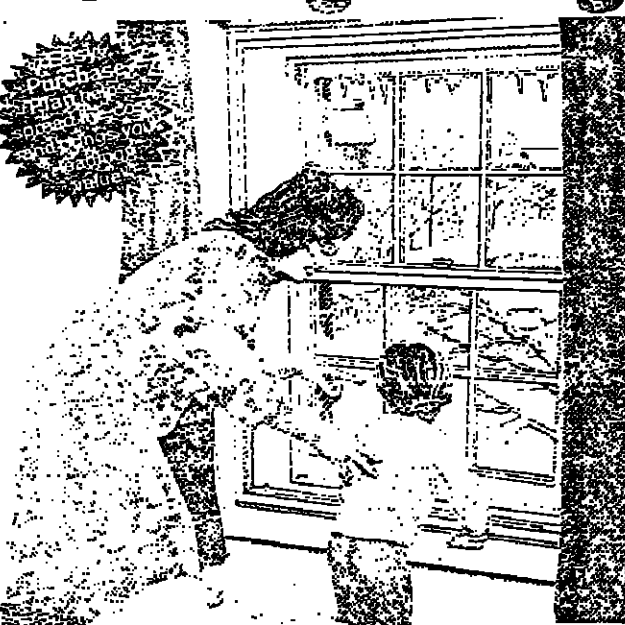
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Gallup Poll on Labour

Wilson slipping in 'disunited party'

A MAJORITY of the public sees Labour as a divided party, according to a Gallup Poll published yesterday. Only 30 per cent. think it is a united party compared with 53 per cent. who think they are not.

TOOLS RN OFF UGS

Our Education Correspondent
RE sensible attitude towards cannabis is evading public school according to head- with whom I have d the problem in week. They agree union is swinging drug-taking. admaster said: "They be much nicer, more and more 'square' were two years ago. I also seems to be better."

said: "Option ops is swinging very inst. There is a arisation between the

TUCK SHOP



the school drug spy at I detected!

d the non-hippie." A it: "I think perhaps is being won." of the headmasters, would discuss it with s I promised not to ir schools. A Midlands er said: "Any head there is no cannabis hool is a liar." But he hat heads no longer at at the mention of they need to.

n problem was that that they "didn't need about pot." is a clear difference the attitude of heads and heads in remote areas. The latter are

ER EXPULSIONS
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NIGHTS
SEPARATE

expulsions known to from Marlborough when four boys had to read, Mr. John Dancy, sople who bring drugs school should expect to ad. It is our duty to do possible to prevent ing involved. Parents did not protest. rything I could to get ed at other schools." ees for kids—P.29.

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ts at Hidden Hearing, were "disappointing". with some tip say that those with a ting problem just don't er conventional hearing explain all this in their k and suggest that all nsted turn to Page 4

At the same time, fewer people think that Mr. Wilson should carry on as Labour leader, 56 per cent. today compared with 64 per cent in 1970.

These are the main findings of a Gallup Poll carried out for The Sunday Telegraph before the Labour party conference beginning at Brighton tomorrow.

Between Sept. 22 and 26, a representative cross-section of 959 electors were asked:

Do you think that the Labour party at the present time is a united party or still rather at loggerheads?

The replies in percentages, for the total sample and supporters of the two main parties, are:

	United party	At loggerheads	Don't know
Total sample	30	53	17
Labour	33	69	38
Cons.	27	16	15

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opinion 30 per cent. said it had gone down against 12 per cent. saying it had none up.

A majority, 56 per cent. think he should carry on as Labour leader, compared with 28 per cent. thinking he should retire.

Although more people than last year say they think Mr. Wilson should retire, fewer are able to suggest a successor.

While two-thirds could think of an alternative leader a year ago, now only 51 per cent. can do so.

The two main contenders appear to be Mr. Jenkins, 15 per cent. and Mr. Callaghan, 14 per cent. Only three others are mentioned by more than one per cent—Lord George-Brown, 7 per cent., Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, 5 per cent., and Mrs. Barbara Castle, 4 per cent.

Labour advantage

To complete their survey of the public's attitudes to the Labour party, Gallup asked which party they preferred on seven main policy issues.

Labour held an advantage over the Conservatives on five—National Health Service, 22 per cent. ahead; prices and the cost of living, 16 per cent.; education, 12 per cent.; strikes and industrial disputes, 9 per cent.; and the present economic situation, 2 per cent.

The Conservatives were ahead on only two—the Common Market, 7 per cent. ahead, and defence, 4 per cent.

Last year the Conservatives were ahead on six—the Common Market, defence, the economic situation, prices and the cost of living, strikes and industrial disputes, and education—while Labour was ahead on the National Health Service. The following table is expressed in Labour's advantage or disadvantage over Conservatives:

	Today 1970
National Health Service	+22
Prices and cost of living	+16
Education	+12
Strikes, industrial disputes	+9
Economic situation	+9
Defence	+4
Common Market	-7

In the past year, unemployment has emerged as a major issue in the country and on this, too, Labour holds a lead over the Conservatives. The inquiry showed Labour policies get the support of 46 per cent., Conservatives 22, Liberal 5, other 1, and 28 per cent. don't know.

Change of mind

Just over one-third of those asked have revised their opinion of Mr. Wilson over the 15 months since he last led the General Election—with three people having a worse impression to two who have a better impression.

Last year, only two months after the election defeat, of the 42 per cent. revising their

opinion 30 per cent. said it had gone down against 12 per cent. saying it had none up.

A majority, 56 per cent. think he should carry on as Labour leader, compared with 28 per cent. thinking he should retire.

Four Fiddlers meet for final curtain



THE FOUR FIDDLERS who have all taken the part in "Fiddler on the Roof" at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the stage last night before the final performance. L. to r.: Topol, No. 1 Fiddler, Alfie Bass, who took over from him, Barry Martin, the present Fiddler, and Lex Goudamit. The show ran for 4½ years. It notched up 2,030 performances and took £2,600,000.

LORRY 'OIL PIRATES' SEIZED

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

EXCISE men are seizing using "tax free" fuel. They now plan to catch hundreds more lorries in road traps and back-street raids.

It is estimated that thousands of lorry operators are dodging road tax and fuel duty. In a pilot check in London in the past eight weeks about 250 lorry men were caught.

At least 50 lorries are believed to have been impounded. Now officials are extending the search to provincial towns.

Road tax is about £200 a year for an average size lorry and £485 for a nineteen-ton heavy goods vehicle. Duty on diesel oil is 22½p a gallon.

The pirates are using industrial diesel oil intended for factories and roadmaking equipment. It is the same as lorry fuel except that it is red instead of off-white.

It costs only about 6p a gallon, including a nominal 1p tax. This is about 30p cheaper than legal lorry fuel.

The Road Haulage Association is actively helping Ministry inspectors, excise men and police to trap the lorry pirates. Special observers are reporting their suspicions to the authorities.

OFFICIALS' POWERS

An Association official said to me yesterday: "The Customs men can enter any premises, they can seize vehicles, assess duty payable, and even sell back to a man the lorry they have just seized from him."

"There is a terrific increase in

the illegal use of red industrial diesel fuel for running lorries. At present we are only scratching the surface.

Officials are also trying to catch the people who are "smuggling" industrial fuel oil to lorry operators. In some areas red diesel is being sold in five-gallon drums to illegal back-street lorry operators.

Sgt. WILLETTTS, G.C.

Sgt. Michael Willetts, 27, of Aldershot, Hants., who died after saving four people in a Belfast bomb attack, and was posthumously awarded the George Cross for bravery, left £7,356. He died intestate and letters of administration have been granted to his widow.

Other wills—P.4.

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Report attacks mental wards

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER
CONDITIONS in mental hospitals have been severely criticised in a report sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Social Services Secretary. The report is the work of four officers of the National Association for Mental Health.

They are Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Labour M.P. for Woolwich East, Mr. David Rynall, former Minister of State for Health and Social Security, Miss Mary Appleby, the Secretary of the Association and Mrs. Charles Clark, chairman of the Association's Public Information Committee.

Each spent three days living in wards of mental hospitals in different parts of the country. They shared the life of the patients.

POOR FOOD
All found the food served was "less than edible," being starchy, with much bread and cocoa. Fresh fruit was served in only one hospital.

Vegetables cooked in central kitchens reached the wards half cold. Poor quality meat, suffused in fat, was rejected by all but the most hungry.

The report said the poor quality of the food was to some extent due to finance. In one hospital, it was stated, that £1.78 a week per person was spent on food. This was clearly inadequate.

Immediate action to increase the allowance was urged. A committee of inquiry to consider catering arrangements in mental hospitals was suggested.

TIME FILLER
Another criticism was that occupational therapy was used too much simply as a time filler. Television, though an obvious blessing, seemed to be used to some extent to excuse any planned form of distraction.

Physical conditions in wards were "disappointing." With some tip say that those with a ting problem just don't er conventional hearing explain all this in their k and suggest that all nsted turn to Page 4

THEATRE EXEMPT FROM V.A.T.

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
EXEMPTION from Value Added Tax for the theatre now has the provisional approval of Mr. Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Cinemas may also be relieved of the tax, due to be introduced in 1975.

Mr. Barber has arranged for a deputation, led by Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Labour M.P. for Putney and chairman of the Theatre Advisory Council, to have detailed discussions with Customs and Excise officials next week.

"We are quite optimistic about getting a zero rating certainly for the theatre and quite probably for the film industry," said Mr. Jenkins. Many theatres and cinemas would face closure if the tax were to be imposed.

"VERY VULNERABLE"

"There is no doubt that both these industries are very vulnerable, and the imposition of V.A.T. would accelerate the decline of the cinema and inhibit the regrowth of the theatre," he said.

V.A.T. if levied, would be payable by the customer at the box office, but everything purchased by the production and exhibition branches of the industries would be subject to the tax.

So far the Chancellor of the Exchequer has authorised exemption from V.A.T. over a very limited area. Exemptions approved include food, news, papers, books and periodicals.

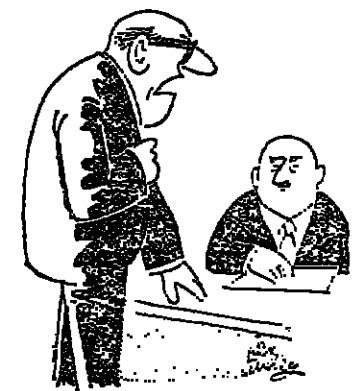
Biggest hunt launched for TV. dodgers

BY OUR TV. STAFF

MR. CHATAWAY, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, will tomorrow launch the biggest campaign ever mounted by his Ministry against television licence evaders.

Detector vans and Post Office engineers will be touring the whole country for the next six months to track down the one million people who are not buying licences.

This has been decided on because of the rapid rise in the number of evaders during the past nine months. At the



beginning of the year the figure was 802,000 and falling, but it is now costing the B.B.C. more than £8 million a year in revenue.

The campaign will be launched simultaneously in all areas, unlike past ones when regions have been taken separately. Mr.

'HUMAN' DUMMY IN CAR TESTS

By COURTENAY EDWARDS
Motoring Correspondent

DETAILS of a new British-designed crash test dummy with "human" characteristics will be announced tomorrow at an international gathering of road safety experts in Paris.

The experts are concerned with passenger protection in car accidents.

The life-sized dummy has been evolved by Ogle Design of Letchworth, Herts, in collaboration with the Motor Industry Research Association.

Mr. Tom Karen, Ogle's chief designer said: "It is the most advanced and human-like test device currently available anywhere in the world and we are putting it into production for world-wide sale. We are already dealing with inquiries from Russia, Czechoslovakia and France."

In Germany and the United States corpses are often used in car crash tests. Some countries use bags of sand about the weight of the human body.

PRECISE RESULTS

The Ogle dummy is capable of yielding much more precise results. It has been designed to conform to standards laid down by the United States Federal agency concerned with passenger restraint systems.

It will be of special value in testing seat belts. It is cleverly jointed and accurately reproduces the shrugging, rolling and tilting of the shoulders which happens when a car occupant is wearing a lap and shoulder harness.

The skin of the dummy is a one-piece membrane designed to float over the metal framework in the same way that human skin does over muscles. It is coloured in a way that will assist high speed photography.

Motoring—P.36

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Sir David Lindsay is 67 today; Admiral Sir Michael Denny is 75; Admiral Sir Gerald Gladstone 70; Mr. Michael Hordern 60; the Earl of Halifax 59; and Mr. Ray Lindwall 50.

Prisoners send Governor down river



Picture: Gordon Moore

DARTMOOR Prison's Governor, Maj. Golding, dressed as an old-time convict sea-cook, practising for a 9½-mile charity raft race organised by the Totnes Round Table to be held today on the River Dart in Devon.

His broad-shouldered crew are prison staff. They are entering the race in the hope of raising £200 in sponsorship money for sufferers from multiple sclerosis.

Prisoners serving time at

Dartmoor are among those who are putting up the money.

The raft has been made by the prison staff in their spare time in the workshops. Though confident it will reach the finishing line, they do not expect to win.

"There are more than 200 entries," said Major Golding. "And we'll be the 200th to finish. But anything we can do for charity we will—not only the officers, but the prisoners as well."

Labour clash

Continued from Page 1

among Labour's shadow ministers about the undemocratic use of the block vote by which a few powerful union leaders can try to impose their will on the party leadership.

Even before the conference opens the new coalition of the left-wing unions and their Parliamentary supporters on the national executive have secured their first victory by their humiliating rebuff to Mrs. Barbara Castle, Shadow Secretary for Employment. She is not to be allowed to speak in the debate on industrial relations.

It is ironic that the first victim of this powerful alliance should be the woman who, for so many years, has been the darling of the party conferences and heroine of the left.

Jenkins' dilemma

For Mr. Jenkins this conference represents a critical week in his political life. As the leader of the pro-Market minority in the party and also a dedicated advocate of an incomes policy he will come under fire from all quarters. The question is: just how long can he survive as deputy leader of the party?

The danger he faces above all else is that by challenging the unions on incomes policy—albeit with the support of the executive—and defying the party majority over Europe he will be open to the charge of splitting the party from his special position as deputy leader.

His supporters believe that on Europe he should make a defiant stand, and speak from the floor of the conference in the Common Market debate on Monday and then lead the pro-Market speakers in support of the Government at the end of the Commons debate later this month.

Others believe, however, that he is trying to have the best of all worlds by remaining as deputy leader, but defying majority decisions in the party. They say that it would be correct (and possibly in the long term advantageous) to him to resign the post.

Judging by the tone of the meeting here yesterday of the Labour committee for Europe—the pro-Market in the party—they are in no mood to compromise. In a statement they accused the Labour leadership of double dealing in the national executive statement on Europe.

'Sordid business'

They said: "What cannot be allowed to go unchallenged is the national executive's attempt to rewrite history and this is what they are doing in their references to the Common Market's agricultural policy and the Value Added Tax."

"We are reluctant to go into the sordid business of swapping quotations about what members of the Labour Government said, but we must stress that the record does not support what the N.C. seems to be implying: that we would have tried to negotiate on the fundamental aspects of the common agricultural policy—Labour spokesmen made clear that they did not like V.A.T. but that it was a part of membership of the Common Market."

In all other respects the Labour party is going through its normal pre-conference ritual this weekend—smoke-filled hotel rooms and phantom plotting.

The fact that Mr. Ian Mikardo, the retiring chairman of the party and prominent left-winger, held a dinner party on Friday night for colleagues and officials who had helped him during his term of office, immediately gave rise to rumours that it was to discuss the future of Mr. Wilson's leadership. The story lasted only a few hours before being laughed to ridicule by all those who took part.

Obituary

Mian Gulsharada Sir Abdul Wahid, in Saidu Sharif, capital of Swat, W. Pakistan, aged 38. For 20 years fought for independence of State of Swat on N.W. Frontier, which was recognised by Britain in 1925. K.B.E. (Civil) 1953. Wall of Swat 1953-49.

2 Red Cross men in Ulster

By PETER BIRKETT in Belfast

A TOP-LEVEL International Red investigation into the war situation in Ulster and the conditions in internment camps began secretly in the province yesterday.

The delegates aim to interview all internees.

Two of the three-man team set up their headquarters in the Europa Hotel in Belfast. The third will join them early this week.

The two who have arrived are Mr. Melchior Borsinger, Swiss leader of the investigation, who is General Delegate for Europe of the Red Cross International Committee, and M. Philippe Grand d'Hautville, his deputy.

Their visit was forecast exclusively in *The Sunday Telegraph* a month ago and was announced by Mr. Heath during the Commons debate on Ulster. But was made in secret.

Secret arrival

Mr. Borsinger and M. Grand d'Hautville were met discreetly by Stormont government officials at Belfast airport at lunchtime on Friday.

It is thought the unannounced arrival was a condition agreed on with Stormont and Whitehall before consent was given to the visit. The fact that the International Red Cross felt it necessary to request the visit had caused embarrassment to both governments.

Mr. Borsinger said yesterday: "I shall visit the internment camps and later will report to my headquarters in Geneva and to the British and Ulster Governments."

Non-political move

He stressed to me he was only interested in seeing whether there was suffering or brutality in the camps or as a result of the Army presence in Northern Ireland. "This is a non-political exercise. We are not here to discuss rights or wrongs."

An International Red Cross spokesman in Geneva said: "The team will try to interview every one of the 219 men still interned. They will be visiting the camps during the next week."

One of the camps at the top of Mr. Borsinger's list is the former Army transport depot at Long Kesh, two miles from the Army H.Q. at Lisburn.

All three delegates have been issued with special Home Office passes which allow them into the top security compounds of the internment holding areas. These include the prison ship H.M.S. Maidstone, 10,000 tons, and a section of Belfast's Crumlin Road jail.

RADIO B. ANGERS THE I.R.A.

By GEORGE BUREK in Dublin

EIRE'S television radio stations yesterday for the first time not broadcast any message from the I.R.A. an associated bodies.

This follows the Government censorship ban on Friday designed to cut off public all organisations dedicated violence.

The ban under the Broadcasting Authority's issued must restrain the two wings of the I.R.A. are accusing Mr. Liam Prime Minister, and the intent of being subversive British wishes for action the I.R.A.

The chief Opposition Fine Gael is supporting Government action. It is everything must be done violence and end the re-creation of armed groups, including people, raiding banks and bombing, and then boasting about it as w claiming victories in with British soldiers in North.

PRESS BAN EXPECT

The Labour Party is taking a different line. The Government should strong enough to operate as it stands against armed. But generally the Government is supported by Labour Party.

Dublin newspapers are under any censorship has one is expected. Within last two years the Government has invited editors to use discretion when publishing reports about the I.R.A. claims but there has never any compulsion to publication.

Now it is expected the Government, having made against its own radio and television service, will go into against the newspapers. Full power to do this under Offences against the State. This will probably first dictated when the Daily resur October 22.

Editorial Comment—P.

What on earth can Mrs. Willerby have in common with Captain Bradshaw?

As well as the fact that they both happen to be in the same plane they have quite a few things in common. For a start they both have some money. And that means careful planning.

Her main object is to get as much interest as she can to meet the cost of bringing up her family, because she is a widow.

His is to protect his capital against risk.

The answer they have both found is a Nationwide Share Account with its absolute security and high yield on their savings.

They get interest at 5% per annum credited on a day-to-day basis with income tax (but not surtax) paid by Nationwide. This is equivalent to a gross yield of over 8% to people who pay tax.

And they can get money out immediately if they want it, whether they need it for school fees, holidays, household improvements, or any other purpose.

Mrs. Willerby is withdrawing her interest regularly for income. Captain Bradshaw is letting his accumulate at compound interest to increase his capital all the time. What's more, by having a joint account with his wife he can hold up to £20,000 in Nationwide instead of the £10,000 maximum for an individual. Like many surtax payers, he has found that using his Nationwide Share Account to

set aside money to pay surtax is a better way of saving than the other methods available.

Here's another thing. Captain Bradshaw has a young daughter. And like Mrs. Willerby has done for her sons, he's opened a separate account with Nationwide for his child and is encouraging her to save something from her pocket money. Whether you're primarily interested in high income or building up capital quickly, Nationwide can make your money work for you. It's so convenient too, because you can transact your business through your bank, by post or personally at your nearest Nationwide branch or agency.

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NEWS ROUND-UP

Mother wins TV. play prize

A HOUSEWIFE, Mrs. Denise Robertson, 39, heard yesterday that her play about a family living in dreams has won the £400 first prize in the B.B.C. 2 "Review" competition. It will be screened in the New Year.

"The Soda-water Fountain" was one of 2,000 plays entered. "I couldn't believe it. I thought somebody must have made a mistake," said Mrs. Robertson, whose husband is assistant harbourmaster at Seaham Harbour, Co. Durham.

The B.B.C. describes it as "a zany comedy about a family of eccentrics in a Northern industrial town." But Mrs. Robertson, who has a nine-year-old son, said: "They're saying it's a comedy but I'm not sure that it's not a tragedy."

Snowdonia protest

SNOWDONIA is a "test case" for national parks, Mr. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas said at a rally at Capel Curig, Cairns, organised by the Ramblers' Association. Mr. Vaughan-Thomas, president of the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, attacked the introduction of mining and hydro-electric works.

Visit by chiefs

LEADERS of three Bantustans (African homelands) in South Africa are visiting Britain on a three-week visit. The chiefs asked to study race relations and are to visit Sheffield, Cardiff, Birmingham, Oxford and Edinburgh.

Shutdown threatened

THE York carriage works of British Rail will be shut if the management gives in to demands to change the duty for a machine shop supervisor who is off ill. The National Union of Railwaymen claim the deputy is skilled enough to hold the post. Members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering

Latest Wills

BETTERIDGE C. D., St. John's Wood, (duty paid, £36,258) 282,359
GIBSON W. R. B., Epsom, Surrey (duty, £57,070) 217,518
LYALL Miss M. Chelsea (duty, £75,234) 214,374
FRITCHETT Mrs. E. M. Hove, Sussex, (duty, £42,352) 235,776
WALTER V. L., Aldington, Kent (duty, £30,475) 217,562
WILSON Mrs. V. M., J. Poole, Dorset, (duty, £36,170) 234,415

Workers say they will not return to work until the deputy changed or the supervisor.

River rescue

TWO Liverpool policemen nearly half an hour in icy waters of the River Mersey helping to keep afloat a man who had fallen in. The Mr. John McGerty, 35, a settled address, was detained hospital for observation.

Runaways marry

RUNAWAY lovers Eve van Neut, 18, and Brian May, 22, were married at Faversham, Kent, register office, had been sought by police for their elopement from Hoi six weeks ago.

Bingo bomb hoax

MORE than 2,000 women were evacuated from the Rank bingo hall at Eltham, Eltham, London, when an anonymous caller said a bomb in the hall. Police searched building but found nothing.

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(See page 3)

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SUNDAY MORNING WITH

Mandrake

Anti-student student socks

Rant to 'em

FOR heaven's sake," said Margaret Anne Rooke, don't make me sound like a Whitehouse. I assured her that it would be all right. It is, it is true, a bespectacled woman with a Cause, Margaret Anne is under (she's 28) and has a much prettier voice. Her aims are also somewhat more specific. She is at present dedicated to disabbling the student extreme ft, particularly the noisier tion of it, and she has just itten a book analysing the ices of undergraduate rest.

The book, called "Anarchy i Aphorisms" comes out this k (Harish Hamilton, £2.50). me of the leading revolutaries," she declared to Manke with a fine indignation in t attractive voice. "couldn't n spell. I don't want to take snobbish view, but one of m at L.S.E., who only got a rd, couldn't spell 'governor'.

I f people scrawl archy' with aerosol paint on

the walls, they might at least put the 'r' in."

As one of the original crop of undergraduates at Sussex, where she collected a III in European Studies, and later as an M.Sc. student at the London School of Economics, she has the right background for her campaign. Of Sussex she says, after some careful weighing of words: "It has failed in its elementary duty to make its students think." Her supervisor at the L.S.E. was that prince of Rightwing academic politics, Donald Watt, who no doubt helped her to smell the battle from afar.

She herself stood as a Liberal candidate in last year's G.L.C. elections, fighting a Powellite. She resigned from the Liberals because she disapproved of Peter Hain.

The next skirmish takes place in London University Convocation (the London graduates assembly) on October 18. She and Richard Osborn, who was a Conservative students' leader at L.S.E. during the troubles, have tabled a motion for that day urging that if student representatives are to be elected to

the Senate "they should be elected on a poll of not less than 25 per cent. of those eligible to vote."

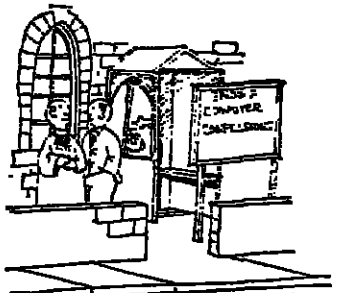
Since a total poll would be 55,000, she reckons that her formula would keep out "nuts on a small minority ticket" who wanted to air private obsessions. And she is highly sceptical about whether the rank-and-file really cares about representation, anyway.

She points out that an attempt by radicals to get on to the standing committee of Convocation early last year produced minimal voting figures. Digby Jacks, now president-elect of the National Union of Students, polled 87, she recalls. (His unsuccessful rival for the presidency, Tony Klug, another London graduate, got 96.)

Meanwhile, she has written to all the 150 dons who signed the famous "Cox letter" last November. The signatories expressed themselves against sit-ins and students on seapates.

Apart from that, she is "just a housewife" (her husband is a don at Keele). "I don't," she explained disarming to Mandrake, "want to sound too rabid."

ODD meant by EDNEY



"Well, the rock music in the crypt didn't really prove to be a draw."

Doing it her way . . .

YOU come upon Mia Farrow in a small domestic corner of the studio where Sir Carol Reed is directing the film of Peter Shaffer's play "The Public Eye." She looks frail but wiry. She is busy crocheting coloured squares for a bedspread, and isn't too sure she has anything of value to say to the Press. There has been so much said—or invented—in the past.

"But let's talk and see if anything interesting comes out of it," she says. And, surprisingly, she seems shy, rather than guarded, as if she honestly doesn't believe she matters all that much as an actress. Yet, "I'm so conscious all the time of my lack of a proper theatrical training." She knows she matters as a celebrity of sorts. But she is not having any more of that, if she can avoid it.

She doesn't think she's much of a woman's woman; but when she carries it down, what she really means is that she can't stand "idle" women, and the social and intellectual segregation of the sexes. She likes to be accepted and respected to work on equal terms: one of the boys, so to speak.

Her rôle as a menacing blind heroine in "Blind Terror," which was premiered in London last month, would seem more than ever to give the lie to her



Mia Farrow with her twin sons.

reservations about her talent. She tackled it with the punishing devotion of a Betty Davis, spending days studying the reactions of lightless people in a blind home, and making resting out blind, content herself to see if they would help her.

But she is now looking for another kind of challenge, or rather a return to the challenge she gave up for reasons of "Fenton Place" and the public private life that went with it. "At the beginning in America, I started on the stage. And I know I need to go back to the stage now. I want to go to a really good rep where I can learn."

Her appearance at the Royal Albert Hall in "Joan of Arc at the Stake," with her husband Andre Previn as conductor, gave her a taste for the inimitable

Mad—, but not Shaw's. She's too sturdy and in any case she's been done so often and so well. I'd rather do Anouilh's "The Lark." I hope that will happen soon.

"I don't think my physique," at twenty-six, she can easily look half that age—"rules out the larger rôles, do you? After all, Maggie Smith played Hedda Gabler, and she's hardly a billywally lady."

"I thought a lot about giving up acting entirely, particularly when I was pregnant. I was offered 'The Go-Between' and now I regret I didn't do it. But at the time, nothing seemed important but being a mother. Now, though, I realise this profession is a part of me. Perhaps it was born into me and I can't cut it out. My priorities are my husband, my sons and my work."

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form over the Emperor's rôle

AVID BERGAMINI, the American author whose controversial new book "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy"—which will be published in New York tomorrow by William Morrow, and William Heinemann in country early next month alleges that Emperor Hirohito was a most active participant, says that he felt was living back in sinister time Japan when he was writing his painstaking research in Kyoto and Tokyo 1966.

is mail clearly was being red; and, when he was leaving two notebooks and a roll of film marked "Rape of Nagasaki" disappeared from his age on a Kobe dock.

it did not end there. On 30 this year Mr. Bergamini was born in Japan, back to Tokyo for a study to research another He stayed only 16 days, an advance copy of his "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy" sent for review by magazine to Frank Gibney, former correspondent and an on Japan now living in Tokyo, was apparently confiscated by the Japanese Customs.

September 14, two Tokyo papers printed agency reports quoting a New York article: "New Study s Hirohito as Militarist." afternoon a policeman i to check his visa and ly to assure him of "prom" if needed.

September 15 matters to a head when Moinichi, if Japan's Big News, revealed that Bergamini n Tokyo. Then the phone came in, mostly from ese and American friends isting he should cut his stay. Two interviews with lead-Japanese industrialists cancelled abruptly. n, three Japanese ladies had been helpful to Beru while he was research- is earlier book telephoned

to him. "They had called to say *sayonara*, which has a special meaning in Japan—something like 'goodbye forever,'" Bergamini told the American journal, *Publishers Weekly*.

In his introduction to "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy," Sir William Flood Webb, the eminent Australian judge who was president of the International Military Tribunal which tried Japanese war criminals, says: "Mr. Bergamini adopts a realism towards Japan which, in my experience, is new. On the one hand, he rejects the wartime hate of the Japanese as cold and calculating schemers. On the other hand he deplores the postwar apology for the Japanese as a fantastic emotional blunderers."

Mr. Lawrence Hughes, president of William Morrow, said to Mandrake in London last week that he expected a sale of at least 100,000 for "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy." He added that he had sent part of the book to Professor Arnold Toynbee for comment, but the historian felt he could not make any without going to the primary sources, as Mr. Bergamini had done. "I thought," said Hughes, "that that was a very fair approach; for whatever else it may be, this is not a book that can be dismissed out of hand."

In the United States, however, Bergamini's book has had a cool reception in reviews. While there is no disposition for Americans to love the Japanese at the moment, there are few who believe that the Emperor Hirohito was the architect behind Pearl Harbour.

The book has been described as "paranoia" and as containing "gossamer arguments." Mr. Edwin Reischauer, a former American Ambassador in Japan, whose Japanese-born wife, Haru, comes of one of the oldest Establishment families in Tokyo, has described it as "absolutely preposterous."

ie Big Daddy of blasphemers Anonymous

Mr glad to hear that an English-speaking priest in is running a unique phemers Anonymous" ce. Habitual swearers suddenly feel the need to but basically want to the habit, can telephone at Milan 491519.

at the 65-year-old Father e Giuletti sets out to do is a semantic "filter-up" on compulsive swearers' lanthus:—

unknown swearer who is ly desperate for one oath rings him up and asks help. Patiently Father

ever you like. Even at night." Then he dictates a list of similar gobbledygook words for the caller to shout whenever he feels he cannot go on without a blasphemous "fix."

Father Giuletti worked for years in England. His priestly vocation came late in life—at the age of 45. Before that he was working for the "His Master's Voice" record-making company. Now he still serves His Master's Voice—but I've changed masters," he quips.

"I carried out surveys" he explains, "and found that 40 per cent. of Italians constantly slap God with their language. Even sadder is the fact that this army of the verbal aggressors of the Divinity include so many women. Ten per cent. of them swear."

Father Giuletti's answer is a verbal surrogate: "Just like the chewing gum you hand to smokers who want to give it up." He refers to his "safe" expletives as "anti-swearing caramels to chew in moments of anger."

But does he really think that such phrases as "Irry Duck" will satisfy the tough lorry driver who has nearly crashed into a mini?

Sadly he admits, "It is so hard to eradicate centuries of verbal misbehaviour." Then he cheers up. "Come to think of it, though, if you say 'Irry duck'—strong enough it might do the trick."



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Fisons looks forward to Europe.

In his interim statement to stockholders of September 27th 1971, Lord Netherthorpe, Chairman, reviewing the impact on Fisons of entry into the Common Market, spoke of:
Increased potential for fertilizers and agrochemicals.
Longer term prospects for faster European development of new pharmaceutical products.
New opportunities for consumer lines.
The full text of the statement was:

The Profits of the Fisons Group, unaudited, for the six months ended 30th June 1971, with comparable figures, are as follows:

	Six Months ended 30.6.71	Six Months ended 30.6.70	Year ended 31.12.70
Trading profit	4,429	4,186	6,302
Investment Income (gross)	254	123	477
Debiture and Loan interest payable	-599	-638	-1,248
Group Profit before Taxation	4,084	3,671	5,531
Taxation	-1,806	-1,654	-2,309
Net Profit attributable to outside interests in subsidiaries	-4	-11	-4
Net profit attributable to Fisons Limited	2,274	2,006	3,218

The Board has today declared an interim dividend of 5½% absorbing £1.297M payable on 8th December 1971 to stockholders on the register at 26th October 1971 (1970 second interim—5½% absorbing £1.297M). The final dividend for the year will be recommended in March 1972.

Trading profit came from the following activities after deducting Research and Development expenditure as shown:

	Six months ended 30.6.71	Six months ended 30.6.70
Turnover	9,294	11,718
R & D	465	463
Profit	345	990
Agrochemical Division	30,702	26,301
Fertilizer Division	8,689	6,506
Pharmaceutical Division	43,685	1,195
Total	1,449	4,429

FISONS AND THE EEC

A decision on UK accession into the EEC is to be taken in October and stockholders should therefore know what entry into Europe will mean to their company.

Demand for fertilizers and crop protection products should rise. Opportunities will be created for the British farmer to increase production, of cereals and beef in particular, since he will be able to sell his produce in a higher price market.

In agricultural and industrial chemicals a substantial and increasing share of our sales already goes to Europe and a progressive elimination of tariffs should mean an improved rate of profit on existing trade and lead to new business which the present level of duties prohibits. We foresee no cost disadvantage against our Continental competitors and the elimination of dumping implicit in a unified agricultural market should be a welcome stabilising factor.

Products of the Pharmaceutical Division are already manufactured at three locations within Europe and two in the United Kingdom. Membership of the Community will permit a greater degree of flexibility of manufacture and an improved pattern of distribution. The Treaty of

Rome provides for a welcome harmonisation of many measures, of which patents and regulations dealing with health services and registration procedures are most important to the company.

The growth of the economy of an enlarged EEC should benefit the sales of consumer goods, especially toiletries, slimfoods, over-the-counter pharmaceuticals and garden products.

Fisons look forward with eagerness to the establishment of the enlarged trading area and with confidence to the energetic exploitation of the opportunities arising from it.

27th September, 1971.

FISONS

Death on the beach

And Nigeria asks:
Is it barbaric?

By HAROLD SIEVE in Lagos

"PUBLIC Execution for 11 at the Bar Beach," proclaims a bold headline on the front page of the *Lagos Daily Times*. "Dangerous 7 to be killed tomorrow."

The *Morning Post* announces: "Another big Bar Beach Show"—an allusion to a popular Saturday night TV programme.

In the dawn drizzle, crowds are already streaming down Ahmadu Bello Road. Through a week-day, there are office clerks, civil servants, shop workers, house boys, many women too, some with babies slung on their backs, others with toddlers clinging.

By nine the rain-soaked sands are thick with more than 30,000 people, traffic is clogged for miles, drivers abandon their cars, municipal buses are turned back, softdrink, milk and doughnut vendors are busy, so are the pickpockets.

The raised execution platform is cordoned off by a steel fence manned by soldiers and riot police. It bears eight wooden stakes for the seven-man "Doctor" Oyenusi Gang and one car thief, supported by sand-filled oil drums.

A hum of anticipatory excitement rises as eight makeshift coffins are brought in. At 9.45 there are shouts, hisses and boos, drowning out the sound of pounding surf, as the eight manacled men step down from a Black Maria.

On the platform they are trussed up like turkeys with stout white cord, each to a stake. "The Doctor" gazes aloof and unblinking at the crowd, a faint smile on his lips. Nigeria's most wanted man, he is reputed to possess magic powers. He receives a burst of applause, also cries of "You've had it now, Doc."

The 16-man firing squad marches in, steel-helmeted, smart in neatly-pressed camouflage uniforms. There is still an hour to go. The eight are ready. Father Edward Deeney, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, offers the last rites. Radio reporters poke their microphones in between to record the final words.

Dissolved in quicklime

The eight sweat profusely and not just from the muggy heat. A police officer mopes the brow of a condemned man. No blindfolds are provided. On the beach children build sandcastles to stand on for a better view.

At 11 sharp, the squad commander raises his swagger stick. "Attention, aim, fire." A first volley rings out and the eight slump against their bonds. A white-coated doctor examines for heart beats. Not all are dead. A second volley, then a third and a fourth.

Yet "The Doctor" still manages to raise his head. The tumult reaches its zenith. His magic is working. Fists are brandished, women shriek and moan, children clap their hands. The soldiers raise their guns again. More shots pump the twitching form until he is dead. Legend now has it that he took 88 bullets, that his blood did not flow.

The riddled bodies are untied, dumped into the rough coffins. "The Doctor" it is learned later, is dissolved in quicklime, a guarantee against resurrection. "Good riddance," says the *Daily Times* editorial the next day. "By bringing the men successfully to death, the Government has once again demonstrated its determination to stamp out—and very ruthlessly, too—the present wave of armed robbery in the country."

For this September carnival scene at Bar Beach is by no means unique. So far this year there have been 14 other public executions in different centres—four men in Wari Stadium, four in Ibadan's polo ground, six at Benin, six in Port Harcourt's recreation club attended by more than 80,000 plus scores of vultures, and so on. A total this year of 61. In the last months of 1970, 15 criminals were executed in similar circumstances.

This, then, is General Yakubu Gowon's response to a post-civil war crime wave he is determined to stamp out. The public executions will go on.

A major law-and-order problem emerging after the fighting ended 20 months ago was a phenomenon somewhat akin to the lawlessness experienced by Britain and most of Western Europe in the aftermath of World War Two.

Armed men at roadblocks

Embittered men of the beaten Biafran Army, with no hope nor livelihood, drifted into the bush or to city slums with their weapons and the know-how to use them. Gowon did not demobilise his grossly swollen Army, estimated today at 250,000 strong. But the soldiers idled—and still do—in their barracks, often tempted to sell arms, sometimes their services, to bandit gangs.

The drift to the cities was sped by hunger and misery in the devastated east-central area. The festering shanty towns, already teeming began to overflow. There were no jobs, food prices were rocketing.

Some observers feel the military regime might have exaggerated the extent of the crime wave to justify its draconian measures. It had just won a long, bitter struggle regardless of international pressures. It felt tough, self-assured, eager to flex its muscles.

Yet to people like Lagos



The final moments... Last rites are given to a condemned criminal on Bar Beach before his execution by firing squad.

Police Commissioner Joseph Adeola the problem was very real. The first symptoms were roadblocks, principally in former Biafra, manned by armed men on lonely highways. Drivers were held up, forced to abandon their vehicles which were used in raids rather than re-sold. The Peugeot 404, a hardy vehicle with quick getaway potential, was the favourite target.

Lagos crime became "rampant" towards the end of last year. "First there were two armed hold-ups a night," said the Commissioner, "building up to three and four. Masses of armed men, terrorised whole districts. There were a number of deaths." But he had no statistics handy.

A frightened, agitated public was demanding action. Heavy prison terms were not stopping the rot. A decree was issued.

General Gowon's decree 47 of August 8, 1970, ordered the death sentence "by hanging or firing squad" for anyone found guilty of robbery while carrying firearms or any offensive weapon. Public executions were not stipulated. Set up were special tribunals composed of one military and one police officer and one local chief magistrate.

Appeals were disallowed. The final word, the means of carrying out sentences, rested with the military state governors—responsible to Gowon.

Coupled with the decree came an intensification of police activity, spurred by the killing of a guard during a factory payroll raid by the "Doctors" mob.

Commissioner Adeola, who as a constable on the beat in the colonial days carried only a truncheon, has but one regret, that he had to arm his men. Like so many Nigerians, he clings to the British concept of justice and rule of law.

Yet he fully upholds public executions. This "deterrent has cut the crime rate by 80 per cent in the past few months." The claim is disputed by some as inordinately high. Others contend that, even if true, other factors such as the rehabilitation of the former state of Biafra, and the more efficient and stringent police measures also contributed.

In editorial columns, readers' letters, TV discussions, in beer halls and cocktail parties, the debate is in full spate—for or against a punitive system England abolished 100 years ago, which most of the world regards as retrograde at best, barbaric at worst.

Damage to Nigeria's image

Even among thinking Nigerians there seems little disagreement that armed robbers should die. The masses have worked and saved too hard for their few material possessions to leave any sympathy for their purloiners.

The argument, therefore, is primarily over the wisdom of utility of the public spectacles. Commissioner Adeola is not alone when he insists that would-be gunmen are only deterred by witnessing the grisly retribution with their own eyes—or its lavish pictorial Press coverage. An execution notice posted on a prison door would not convince.

Privately, many lawyers are appalled. But Mr. Richard Akinjide, president of the Nigerian Bar Association, has publicly voiced approval. His concern is, moreover, the make-up of the tribunals where military and police can over-ride the civilian.

Some condemnation has come from those concerned with damage to Nigeria's 20th-century image abroad: given a country's abrasive, near-apathetic mood, this makes little impact.

Only a few brave voices have spoken out on the moral issue of the danger of the brutality effect on the population especially the young.

Mamman Daura, outspoken editor of Kaduna's *Nigerian*, refuses to publish execution reports. He commented editorially that "merely gaudy spectacles now 'mer appeal to the public bloodlust. Mrs. Ayo Manuwa, a well-known headmistress, argued on a panel that public execution made heroes out of criminals and denounced this "primit and savage system."

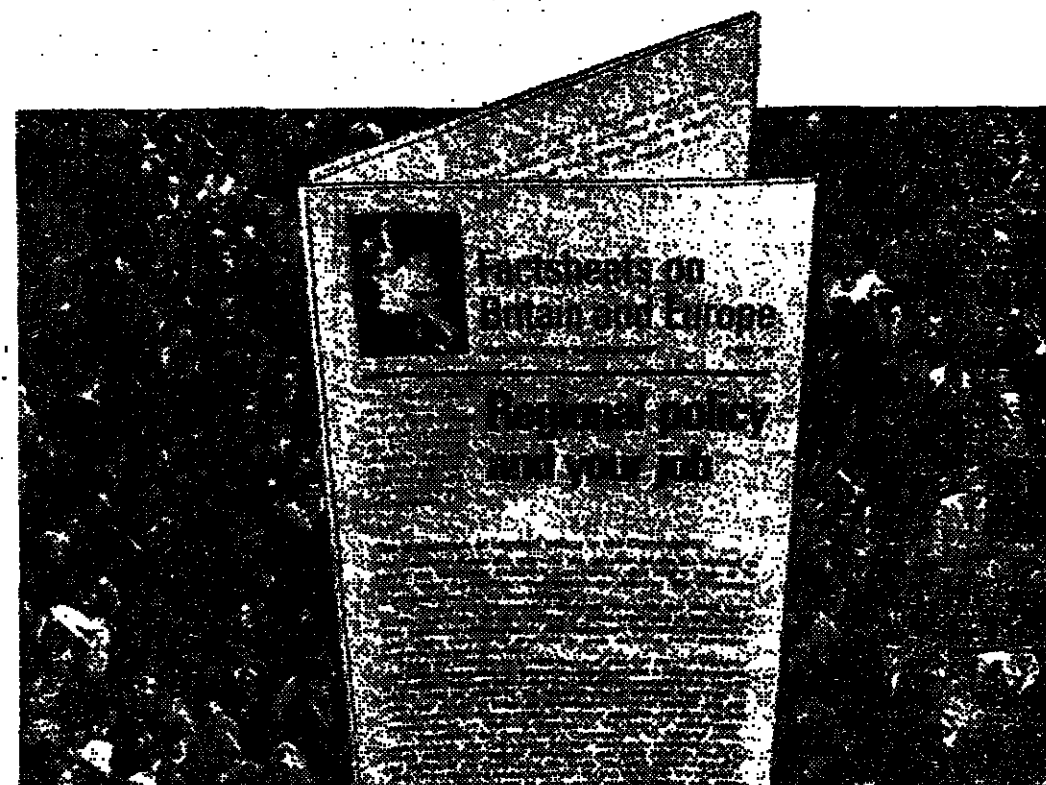
Nigerian TV staff resist pressure to depict the act, shootings, limiting film to parades and crowd scenes Bar Beach. The editor of *Sunday Sketch*, drew a comparison with Roman gladiator shows.

Yet, against these, are a torrent of favourable editorial comment, readers' letters. Colonel David Bamigboye, Governor of Kwara State, urges treatment of bandits' accomplices. One reader suggests turning public executions into lucrative tourist attractions with paid entries. Another contends shooting is too lenient. Criminals should be fed "flesh eating animals" in zoos.

A TV panellist wants convicted men to "sit it out" two years before execution instead of the usual six days while a *Morning Post* editor complains about even this delay. The nation is losing a lot of money to maintain these "men in our society."

The next big "Bar Beach Show" has still to be scheduled. To the satisfaction of many Nigerians, they should not be too long to wait.

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JAPAN '71

Part two by Frank Tuohy

the American Club in Tokyo. TV team who accompanied pingpong players to China are giving a showing of their skills. In one shot, the team, porters and their smiling hosts are lined up for a group photograph. Overhead floated a scarlet banner with Chinese characters, meaning next to me in the audience, a Japanese translated this into English: "Down with the American Imperialists and their Running Dogs."

He had a good point. How had the illiterates got into China, in which the Japanese, by following a pro-American policy, were excluded?

In fact those Chinese characters are the only close link between Japan and Japan today. Aesthetically satisfying they add an extra plexity to the writing of these, which has been described as "lovingly complicated." Use of them, Japanese journalists were able to copy down the newspapers during the Cultural Revolution in China.

Japanese self-confidence, which today is considerable, is geared to the success of Japan. Buoyed by this, delegations of business men have turned up in Peking every year. Group humiliation, in the Cultural Revolution, pressure to sign declarations of support of the People's Republic, do not deter them.

They remind one of the Dutch merchants in 18th-century Nagasaki, who were summoned every year to the capital, where they were made drunk and forced to dance in front of the Shogun.

Today, while the Japanese Government stalls and delays making any decision about China's position at the U.N., its commercial tentacles are ready to embrace China at the first opportunity.

More travel

AT present about 70,000 Japanese work and live abroad. Thousands more travel as tourists and, as the year gets stronger, the numbers are likely to increase. Paradoxically, the Japanese are probably less interested in foreigners than ever before. This interest was always limited in its approach: the



Paradoxes, made in Japan. Above, riot police at rehearsal, their strictly functional protective wear contrasting with the Samurai-like stance. Right, women pictured in Tokyo, but dressed for different worlds.



visitor's opinion of Japan was continually canvassed, but if he was asked about his own country, the questions were ritualistic and ill-designed to extract any useful information. Having adopted the American phrase "Where are you from?", they seem not to realise that this question is really only pertinent for Americans who, nomadic in their own land, are used to trying to get their bearings this way. But in Japan a stranger will ask, "Where you from?"

"England."

"Ah so. What part of England?"

"London."

"What part of London?"

"Kensington."

"Ah, so." End of conversation. One suspects that a great deal of tourist activity, both at home and abroad, is of this nature. An amateur but informed interest in a foreign country, so commonly found in the West, is probably precluded by Japan's difficult relationship with her nearest neighbours.

Sometimes the curiosity is of a particular kind. Most travellers have noticed that the maids in Japanese inns will suddenly slide back the screen doors unannounced, in

the hope of glimpsing an undressed foreigner. More strangely, but in a similar spirit of inquiry, middle-aged ladies, dressed in the formal kimono worn when travelling, will often, in London, accompany their husbands to Soho strip shows.

Like other tourists, the Japanese find that distance from home increases their patriotism. Their hearts leap up when they behold a Datsun or a Toyota driving along the M4. In the arboretum at Stourhead in Wiltshire, there are some especially fine sugi, the Japanese cedar that grows round Shinto shrines.

When pointed out to Japanese friends that these trees have endowed the whole place with an added enchantment, I am asked: Why hasn't Stourhead been heard of in Japan? (I hope, sooner or later, the National Trust will benefit from this.)

The Japanese tourist may appear much like his American, British or German counterpart. But there is one great difference. Each determined camera-hung figure you see trotting round some well-known monument is the descendant of untold generations of isolationists, with an insular outlook unparalleled in the history of any great country. In his small way, he is a Neil Armstrong taking his first steps on a new world of his, he is no less intrepid in his own eyes.

Language problem

NOWADAYS many Japanese working for large companies expect to spend some time abroad. This offers them a variety of problems, of which language difficulties come first and foremost.

In addition they worry about their children's education, especially in multi-racial America, where so many Orientals are at home. They notice that American civilisation is intensely, perhaps uniquely, attractive to those under 15 years old. But an American education precludes entry to a Japanese University, without which there are no prospects in Japan. Sooner or later Japanese schools will appear in many foreign countries.

Japanese women appear to like living abroad better than men. They are more impressionable, learn languages more easily, and away from home, are neither house bound nor stifled by social conventions. And since there are none of the innumerable little "hostess-bars" which make Japanese towns so cheerful at night, a wife can expect more than the perfunctory attention she gets from her husband in Japan.

Wives complain

Whatever the reason, wives complain bitterly at leaving the cherry blossoms of Richmond or Wimbledon for the squalid growths of polluted Tokyo.

Owing to the Japanese way of decision-making by implicating as many people as possible (rather as the murderers of Julius Caesar smeared each other with blood to assume equality of guilt) executives abroad must be often in direct contact with their head office.

But the world is so arranged that, among the great trading countries, Japan is in a time-slot of its own. Such contacts must often be made in the middle of the night. Again, Nixon's announcement about the Dollar Crisis reached Europe when the Exchanges were closed. It hit Tokyo in the middle of the day's trading, and there was a near panic.

THE Emperor's visit to Europe and America may have a symbolic significance. If the tribal deity, the incarnate representative of the

national essence can move around the world, surely it is the end of Japan's isolation? In the same way, Nixon's two shocks may mark the end of the privileged position Japan has had with regard to America.

However much one enjoys Japan, however much one

admires the rare, fine energy which throbs through Japanese life at its best, one must admit that the isolation has easily ascertainable causes.

First of all, the language, described by a 17th-century Jesuit missionary as the devil's invention to keep this

ing the gospel. Two years' hard work is involved, so that in effect you have to be paid to learn it. Europeans do not compete.

In Tokyo, only the British and American Embassies have Japanese speakers. Practically all translation is done into English. The achievements of the modern Japanese novel are unknown except to Anglo-Saxons.

Japanese studies have made great progress in America, culminating with the tour de force of having young guides speaking good Japanese at the American Pavilion at Expo '70.

Little known

On the other hand, the Japanese still know rather little about the outside world and are unaware of this limitation. Subscribing to a hierarchical principle, they have emulated the countries that seemed most successful. Their patterns have been Prussian militarism and American commercialism. Militarism brought destruction; commercialism sometimes looks nearly as damaging.

★ HOWEVER much we learn about each other, Japan is likely to remain the most

mysterious among accessible nations.

Sometimes I have been on trips with Japanese friends and we have stayed at ryokan — Japanese inns — sharing a large room with tatami matting. Putting on a kimono with the inn's own pattern, you go off to the bath. On your return, the table is laid out with little dishes of food, the *sake* is warmed. Helped and nannied by the maids, you fall to eating. The *sake* goes round and bowls of rice follow.

Afterwards thin mattresses are laid on the matting, with pillows stuffed with rice-husks. Propped on one elbow, you watch the colour television — an endless Samurai story. Then the lights are switched off.

Your companions fall asleep at once: it is as though they had no interior lives. Soon a mysterious noise is heard: all of them are grinding their teeth. (I have questioned Americans with Japanese wives about this, and they agree. Could it have something to do with weaning?) Later someone may start uttering the short cries one hears in judo or karate contests.

You lie awake, for *tatami* is very hard when one is not used to it. They all seem very far away now, very alien. You wonder what they are all dreaming about. Perhaps after a day of civility and suppressed emotions, their dreams are aggressive. Perhaps they dream that, after all, they are conquering the world.

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Letters to the Editor

Death of Nuri

READ with great interest M. Heikal's revealing "Nasser's Revenge," May 1, as an Iraqi, make historical correction concerning the death of Nuri.

Nuri was not beaten to death, as author claims. He committed suicide. I was an eye-witness. He escaped from Kadiya, a suburb of Baghdad, with a woman's gown, and another woman, Bibiyah al-Astrabadi, belongs to a well-known family in Baghdad.

Apparently Nuri was trying to escape at the home of a friend. On reaching the gate of Baghdad, he was discovered and shot by a young man belonging to the family with which he was going to take refuge. He was rewarded afterwards.

A young man kept following two women and shouting "Nuri Said, Nuri Said!" a crowd gathered round Nuri, at the time, was a revolver under his arm. On seeing that it was to fire at such a huge crowd, he decided to shoot himself and died there and then.

At the aide-de-camp of Abdul Karim Kassam was executed in the Rev. of 1965, was on the a few minutes later. He Nuri lying dead on the ground. He was shot in the chest and fired several times at the dead body, pretending he had killed him. He I over that for some time, the truth was soon found. Nuri himself was killed.

during the shelling of the Ministry of Defence in 1965.

I do not think that the above remarks will detract from the importance and interest of Mr. Heikal's work. — (Professor) S. A. KHULISI, Leeds.

THE account of the end of Nuri Said given by Mohammed Heikal was as revealing as it was blind in understanding. Nuri Said was the man who organised the first formal Arab army, and was one of the leaders in the fight for liberation from the stultifying Ottoman Empire before Nasser was born.

Under the protection of the small British air force presence in Iraq in the years after the second world war, Nuri was laying the foundations for long-term prosperity by the setting up of various Development Banks for light industry, health, education, and so forth. His object was to create a basis for the future from the oil revenues of the present.

But, of course, this type of planning does not produce quick results, and in the light of the past, it is doubtful if any rational approach to Arab economic advancement is possible while another demagogue is always just around the corner. For instance, it looks as if in Gaddafi's Libya we are going to have it all over again.

Nasserism, by the death and chaos that it brought to the Middle East, has delayed the development of lasting benefits for the poorer Arabs by a quarter of a century. Nuri Said would have had plenty to show for now. Such is the tragedy for Iraq. — L. COOTE, Goring-on-Thames, Berks.

POINTS

Jack's beanstalk? It looks as if it will soon be almost as difficult to buy fresh vegetables as it is to have them served to you in a restaurant. This week I was offered beans an inch across and a foot long. I suppose all young vegetables go straight into the deep freeze these days. — L. WILSON, London, N.W.3.

Lion's burden: Coming to London for the first time this summer, with American and other tourists in full bloom, I was rather annoyed to see that every lion in Trafalgar Square was covered with people, either posing for photographs, having their lunch, sleeping, and so forth. These lions are British monuments, and should be treated with some respect before they wear out! — M. DONALDSON, Dundee.

Textual criticism: All the Church agreed to do was change the Latin text of the Mass to "Lead us from temptation." This is the natural analogy when talking to disciples in the open air in sight of the Palestinian shepherd. He led his flock from the arid hills to the lush green area and rescued any sheep from the evil crevasse into which it had slipped. — ALAN WHITE, London, N.W.

Boy prodigy

IT was with interest that I read last Sunday an article headed: "Schoolboy of 11 Passes G.C.E." I thought, therefore, that it might interest you to know that I have a student at this international school, by name Matthew Holgate, who, at the age of 13, passed in June, 1971, his G.C.E. of the Oxford University Board in eight subjects at Ordinary Levels with the following results: Physics and German Grade 1; Chemistry, Mathematics and French Grade 2; English Language and Literature and British History Grade 3.

I might add that he could have taken several of these subjects at an earlier age but I considered it more important for him to sit no less than eight at one time in order to enhance his prospects of university selection in due course.

This term, before the age of 14, he has started to study German, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics to Advanced Level. We also do not believe in holding our students back. — C. N. S. CLARKE, Headmaster, Institut auf dem Rosenberg, St. Gallen, Switzerland.

In code

I THINK I may have good reason to question Mr. L. A. Michaelson's contention regarding the uselessness of postal codes (Letters, September 26).

Since the introduction of the codes a small group of which I am a member has tested the system by writing to each other from villages, towns and cities in Britain and various countries abroad, including Nepal, addressing the letters to: The occupier, house number, postal code, adding word, England when necessary. It is not one case has a letter been lost or has there been any delay in delivery. — J. LOMAS, 81/M8 6AP.



Funny girl

ROSEMARY SAY raises an interesting point about the lack of female clowns in the theatre. Why is it that women lag so far behind the men when it comes to matters of comedy? Even comic actresses are comparatively rare.

I cannot believe it's because women are lacking in humour and simply cannot be funny. One of the most well-loved and popular members of my family was an aunt who, possessing an innate sense of comedy, had us all in fits of laughter at her antics and was always on the top of the lists of guests for a family function. And yet a stranger to the circle of first encounters her repertoire of funny voices, hilarious stories, and facial expressions, would be completely nonplussed.

Perhaps it's just that most women don't want to appear foolish, or, preferring to retain their dignity and retain a cool, sophisticated air; few, after all, are really prepared to let themselves go, even when it comes to laughing at a joke. — L. P. SEYMOUR, Bridgewater, Somerset.

Putting up the long distance driver

"LOCAL authorities have been exhorted by Ministers of Transport to provide land and facilities for off-street parking of lorries." Your correspondent Mr. G. L. Dawes writes that the idea of overnight hostels for drivers "won't work unless the local authorities provide the land and do the building. But why should local authorities be involved at all except in their capacity as planners?"

When rail drivers and other staff must lodge away in the course of their duties then the Railway Board provides the hostels. When railway wagons are not on the move they are put into sidings provided by the Board or by their associates (Coast Board, dock authorities, etc.). Why then should the road haulier expect to be allowed to leave his vehicles in residential streets, or on the highway near the docks or other objective, or why should he expect the ratepayer to foot the bill for parking lots and hostels?

I suggest this is a job for the Road Haulage and kindred associations to tackle and finance through their members. Some rail passenger services (like bus services) receive social grants, but rail freight is not subsidised; why then should we be expected to give fringe benefits to the long-distance road driver?

Festival of Light

THANK you for the prominent coverage you gave last Sunday to the Festival of Light rally in Trafalgar Square.

This was essentially a rally of young Christians. This feature was correctly emphasised by your correspondent Mr. J. W. M. Thompson, who captured fairly well the spirit of enthusiasm in the gathering, while not grasping fully its significance.

"A muster of the converted" maybe, but not "the climax to an evangelical crusade." This Festival marks only the end of the beginning of a nationwide process of supra-denominational spiritual renewal. It is one manifestation of a new spiritual unity and strength which has been growing in and among Christians of all traditions and backgrounds. The process owes nothing to promotion by church leaders, or to publicity through the mass media: there has been little or none of either.

Young Christians are on the move. Those who have struggled for years amid apathy and unbelief can take heart. They should teach and encourage where they can, but in no way quench the Holy Spirit who is the "prime mover" of this process. Those in the churches who have been critical of the Festival of Light should look deeper, and at the same time heed this ancient wisdom: "If this plan or this undertaking is of men, it will fail; but if it is of God, you will not be able to overthrow them. You might even be found opposing God!" (Rev.)

MICHAEL B. HOBBS, Posters Green, Coventry.

MAY I congratulate your paper and J. W. M. Thompson on your report on the Festival of Light. So far as I know, you were the only paper to present an accurate account of the day's happenings. While others concentrated on a few pathetic fringe clashes involving 20-30 people, your paper covered the main event, a strong crowd in the Square.

For a long time I have been concerned about the mass media's bad habit of conveying the wrong impressions because of their reporters' lack of understanding and insight. So many blow up tiny incidents to such an extent that they overshadow the main matters they are meant to be reporting. Not so Mr. Thompson. — ALLAN M. DAVEY, Pinhoe, Devon.

Horse sense

FULL marks to your correspondent H. W. Melton for the silliest comment of the year, so far, on the splendid gesture of British Petroleum in sponsoring the 1972 Grand National.

Your correspondent omits to mention many other organisations supplying goods and services not normally worn, eaten, drunk or indulged in by racehorses, although horses and their connections have been known to travel in horse-boxes, cars and aircraft—which, oddly enough, do not run on corn!

Incidentally, it is not so many years ago—before the introduction of petrol pumps—that British Petroleum and all the major petrol companies delivered the fuel in cans carried in horse-drawn vans.

Transport owes a lot to the horse, let us thank B.P. for their gratitude. — E. R. ROGERS, Topham, Devon.

Cracking

I AM sure that headmasters know from experience what is safe or unsafe in schools; hence the ban by many on the Clacker toy. However, I hope that the safety standard of this ingenious plaything may be improved so that children may play with it, outside school, in safety.

I see in the toy, the work of an original, inventive mind. By some spark of creativity, the two oldest toys in the world have been brought together for children to amuse themselves in an innocent, harmless way. I refer to the rattle and the ball, surely the most primitive and basic play objects of our race.

Our crowded football grounds lend further weight to this argument, that rattle and ball appeal to something deep in the nature of the species. Let the children play! One sees far too little of children at play these days. (The Rev.) C. F. WARREN, Cardiff.

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ar test for British will

GILBERT LONGDEN, M.P.

I odd people we are in a "free" world. Is it the instinct? or the wish? that prompts us all possible aid to our Americans are defeated again, not by the but by their own TV. A not be defeated. A but all the media conspire to give them comfort. Every few someone takes our temper, test the strength of ple's resolve, carry atle; and then trumpet we glad tidings that a has no stomach for the vicious result: a renewed of terrorist activity re slaughter of the s.

ine Worsthorne writes per 26) that the result latest opinion poll was loquent than anything said in the recent two-ate. I would not agree. I.R.A. would be wise

not to believe it either. Much more eloquent is the fact that the Leader of the Opposition and the "Shadow" Home Secretary made it clear that as Ronald Butt reported "on the fundamentals of the matter, the bi-partisan approach to Ireland is maintained."

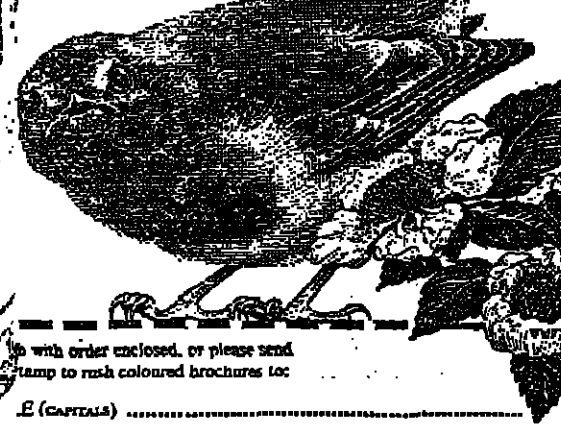
Then again, although as Mr. Maundling truly says, "we are at war," and although a small number of evil men well known to the authorities are eager to destroy Ulster at no matter what cost to its people, voices are raised in protest when these men are put where they can do no harm.

I hope at least that the reluctant majority would agree with the Leader of the Opposition in the Lords that "we cannot let those who are killers out on to the streets again." Until we are governed by referendum, that statement too seems to me to convey a more significant message to the I.R.A. than do the polls. — GILBERT LONGDEN, House of Commons, London, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

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A MASTER WORK

FILMS MARGARET HINXMAN

It has been a heady fortnight for film critics. Last week, the best of Losey in "The Go-Between." This week, the best of Buñuel in "Tristana" (Academy One: A). Who says the cinema is not, or cannot be, a great art form!

Both films are, I believe, the confident summation of a lifetime's work from which all the stylistic extravagance and excess have been pared away. But Joseph Losey is a younger man and will make many more films. Luis Buñuel is over 70 and may not. I'm inclined to see "Tristana" as his testament: through this spare, deceptively simple tale, based on a story by Benito Pérez Galdós as was Buñuel's "Nazarín," one feels that the director has reached a personal state of grace.

For many years one of the most celebrated of ex-patriats, Buñuel, he has hated the Roman Catholic Church, the tyranny of piety, the established authorities and the restrictive quality of Spanish life, with a humour sometimes impish, sometimes cruel and sometimes merely shocking. In "Tristana" (published in the Lorimer Modern Film Scripts series and good value at £1.50), Buñuel is quoted as saying that the subjects he most enjoys filming are "religion and eroticism" and that pretty well sums up his canon of work for the cinema.

But, while admiring, I have often felt that the brilliance and the bitterness rule out warmth. Mostly, Buñuel's heroes are instruments through which he expressed his passion and purpose. He was either impatient with their sloppy religiosity or appalled at their hypocrisy. In "Tristana," though, the brave radical has developed what looks surprisingly like tolerance, which shouldn't be mistaken for acceptance of the political-religious status quo he has so long opposed. He was able to make the film in Spain after much dickering, but he remains a rebel, a difficult customer quite likely to smuggle a subversive idea into the blandest of scripts.

Tristana (Catherine Deneuve) is an innocent young orphan whose guardian, Don Lope (Fernando Rey) is an impoverished aristocrat, a liberal and atheist in the nineteenth century before the Civil War pushed loyalties to extremes. He is also something of a libertine and a hypocrite in his relationships. The girl becomes his mistress, at first resigning herself to being used in turn as lover, skivvy, wife, daughter, according to the old man's whim. Eventually she goes off with a dashing painter (Francisco Rabal), but when she becomes ill some years later, Don Lope (having inherited the wealth of a hated dead sister) takes her back into his house and nurses her after her leg has been amputated.

While despising him, Tristana agrees to marry him, exacting her revenge in the destruction of her husband, now a rich but spineless creature who has abdicated all his once proud principles to keep the peace. It doesn't take too much cunning to perceive that, for Buñuel, Don Lope represents Spain locked in the intellectual and international (the increasingly implacable Tristana). One can add endlessly to the metaphor (the pain of the amputation which trans-

formed Tristana may be equated with the horrors of the Civil War, for instance) and it would be folly to ignore it.

But the film is so full of riches, so perfectly constructed to gain the maximum effect with the minimum of fuss, that it can be enjoyed on many levels. As a melodrama, it keeps you guessing. As a fraught emotional relationship, it is equally mesmerising. As a portrait of fascinating observations: the kitchen arrangements dominated by the all-seeing housekeeper and her deaf-mute son, the sly, toiling workers and the prim family processions to church, the idle pontificating of Don Lope and his friends at the local coffee house and, his ultimate surrender, the ritual bean-feast he hosts for hungry priests.

With the exception of Franco Nero, who isn't quite on Buñuel's wave-length, the cast—Fernando Rey, Catherine Deneuve, Lola Casas as the housekeeper, and Jesus Fernandez as her son—can't be faulted.

Despite a callous finale, one can see how "Tristana" is acceptable to the Spanish Government, where his dazzlingly anti-religious "Viridiana" was not. It is very restrained, apparently unobjectionable: yet in the end it is the most woundingly acute of all his films. Mustering a very real compassion for Don Lope and Tristana (and, thus Spain), Buñuel seems now to see their destinies as sadly inevitable, shaped by traditions and responses seeped in history: where before he looked back in anger, here he appears to look forward, if not with hope, certainly with charity.

AFTER his most promising first feature film "Bronco Bullfrog," I am much impressed by the ambition if not

wholly the result of Barney Platts-Mills's second, Private Road (Gaumont, Notting Hill Gate: X): the story of a young writer who wants to do it his way but is eventually forced to conform by society, the middle-class parents of his girl and the need to earn a living. It is certainly not a conventional anti-everything protest.

What it is about are the clichés which insulate people when they stop being flexible and they apply as much to the committed revolutionary and hippie as to the ad man and the stockbroker belt householder. It's a gallant effort, though the lack of polish which helped "Bronco Bullfrog" tends to work against this one. But the young writer-director is undeniably a considerable talent and the film surely deserves better than the limited release it is currently getting.

FOR fans—me, too—of TV's "Monty Python," no need to recommend And Now For Something Completely Different (Columbia: AA) which is nothing more than lots of antic fun and anarchic jokes strung along by one of my favourite writer-comedians John Cleese. Graham Chapman and all the other jolly, versatile lads. Not so much a film, more a long giggle: some gags sag, but not too many.

A worthwhile trip to the New Victoria uncovered the best Hammer horror film in years, Hands of the Ripper (X), in which Peter Cushing gives a thoroughly admirable performance as the psychiatrist who tries to make an honest woman of the homicidal daughter of the "Ripper." Peter Sarsy directs with imagination and insight, as if it really matters. And, after all, why shouldn't it?



Edward Bond's "Lear" at the Royal Court: Harry Andrews is Lear and Mark McManus is the Gravedigger's Boy/Ghost.

COURT CRUELTY

THEATRE FRANK MARCUS

THE Royal Court Theatre celebrated last week its own Festival of Darkness. As a trailer for what was to come, we were given a glimpse last Sunday night of Layby, the notorious literary gang bang from the Edinburgh Fringe, the product of the minds (loins?) of no fewer than seven talented young writers, including David Hare, Howard Brenton, Trevor Griffiths, and the play's director, Saeed Wilson.

Based on a true and sordid case of a motorway pick-up and subsequent seduction and perversion, the authors explored the whole area of pornography with refreshing candour. It was shocking and very funny. The play made some important points, e.g. that in the process of translating human actions into legal jargon, truth is sacrificed. It also demonstrated graphically that the real evil of pornography is its widest sense lies in the reduction of human beings to the status of objects. The gruesome ending—three naked corpses being labelled, prodded, examined like lumps of meat, washed in red dye, hauled by a pulley into a vat, stirred, and prepared as food for two duplicitous attendants—was horrifying, but an irrepressible sense of youthful optimism kept asserting itself.

"Layby" was intentionally sensational, but it must be absolved of the charge of vulgarity because it attempted honestly to answer the crucial question formulated by Edward Bond as "What must we do to ourselves in order to survive?"

I could discern no optimism whatever in Bond's own treatment of this theme in his Lear. This was, without doubt, the blackest play I have ever seen. Lear is shown first as a tyrant, keeping his country in a state of perpetual revolution and building walls to keep out the enemy. His weapon is terror. He is ousted by two daughters—very English and genteel, but murderous—who marry his enemies and substitute their terror for his.

He is sheltered by a Gravedigger's Boy and his pregnant wife, who live in simple dignity until a razza of soldiers fall on them, shoot the husband, and rape the wife. The decomposing ghost of the husband (a mixture of the Fool and Old Tom) accompanies Lear on his wanderings, while the violated wife, called Cordelia, becomes first a guerrilla leader and then a saint, power and rules with the same brand of terror as her predecessors.

Lear, having been scientifically blinded, finally climbs the wall which symbolises power and begins futilely to shovel away the earth. He is shot and, with a dying gesture, strikes his hands and grabs the shovel. He falls. In attempting to remove the wall, he dug his own grave.

Violence begets violence. Is there no way in which we can

break out of this hellish circle or, to use Bond's metaphor, how can the wounded beast escape from his cage? He gives us not a glimmer of hope. Goodness is defined as murder and torture combined to be inflicted ceaselessly and indiscriminately in the name of freedom and righteousness, to implement various indistinguishable ideologies.

It is not merely a big question, it is the only one, and my admiration and gratitude to Bond for addressing himself to it—and, incidentally, to base himself on the greatest and blackest of tragedies in our language—is boundless. Only his Lear could have gained wisdom as well as experience, but Bond—mistakenly, I think—denies him even that.

Notwithstanding the absence of hope, he has created a work of nobility and beauty, instinct with pity, searing in its despair, and uncompromising in its integrity.

The action proceeds in succinct, Brechtian scenes. The language is simple; only Lear expresses himself with sombre eloquence. William Gaskill directs with a profound understanding, in stark setting by John Napier. Harry Andrews brings to Lear a grandeur and achieves a stature comparable to the Shakespearean antecedent. Mark McManus is his spectral companion. As the daughters, Bodicey and Fontaine, Carmel McSharry and Rosemary McHale go through a chilling Ugly Sisters act, introducing some sparse and sour jokes.

It is astonishing and shameful that a work of this magnitude was not offered the facilities of the National Theatre.

★

THE Hampstead Theatre Club, too, deserves to be lauded. Who would have thought that after 55 years Clifford Odets' Awake and Sing would come so movingly to life?

This is the play which established the New York Group Theatre, making an impact in its day comparable to "Long Day's Journey Into Night." Its seminal influence can be detected still in the best and, it must be admitted, the worst of modern American drama. How shocking the ending must have seemed: the daughter abandoning her nice, nebbish of a husband and her child (not his) in order to "make a new life" in a wooden-legged, cynical ex-lover, leaving her sensitive brother studying the works of Marx? It sounds trite, but it isn't.

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Just about every character, in to mention the tough-talking rhetorical prose, became Hollywood cliché, but here we have the disarmingly unknown original. Although branded as sentimental in all Jewish family dramas, the action leads from one emotional crisis to another: the play never laps into sentimentality. After the traumatic experience of the Depression, the author was desperately concerned to create a better future. The sad fact that his generation's ideals were as fulfilled adds nostalgia to the revival.

Even the fearsome matrons placed by Patricia Collier with genealogical precision somewhere between Medea and Mrs. Portnoy, is made humanly understandable. Materialism and success worship are the twin vices these were simple people and they were victims.

The play glows with affective and Odets shows a master tragicomic touch. Vivian Maier has re-created it lovingly with a most subtle appreciation of period nuances, and obtained wonderful ensemble plays from his cast.

★

AT the Open Space, we are given an interesting sample of the new German drama, a new showing some signs of awakening if not sleeping. Peter Handk reputedly the most promising of the young writers contributes play without words, oddly entitled My Foot My Tutor. In it, a masked man in peasant attire seems to be disturbed by a field (Morgan), the other a awkward, clownish simpleton (Nicholas Grace) goes through a series of protests but mysteriously. The result, excellent, directed by Ronald Hayman, fascinating. We are taught to see a system as well as receiving demonstration of the art of acting, which can be found at the core of the work of Beck and Laurels & Hardy.

Martin Walser belongs to a middle generation. His play, Rome, from his first, is a bit of a middle-aged man, it is tasteless, heavily humorous, and (unintentionally) useful ammunition in an anti-war campaign. The West End's gift to contemporary culture, Romance! (Duff of York), does not need to be mentioned as a masterpiece. A bit with music, it purports to be pastiche of a form of entertainment that has been very fully absent from our stages for some 30 years. Its ingredients include a country-house setting, tycoon and his wife drawing out from the house, a secretary, a valet, and a jewel thief. It is, needless to say, and altogether one of the most facile enterprises I have had to endure.

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Two languages—one voice

ART MICHAEL SHEPHERD

THOSE of us who haven't fought over the beaches of Northern Europe—either in war or peace—probably share my mental fuzz when it comes to matters of the Low Countries: one has certain unreliable personal myths—if it's a peasant in a field, it's Flemish.

Faced with the information that Belgians speak two languages, Dutch and French, even the most uneducated computer would suggest instant partition; however, of one thing Flemings and Walloons are certain—they want to be Belgians while they fight each other, thank you.

The Low Countries, the battleground of Europe's expanding empires for so many centuries, finally resolved into Dutch independence in the 17th-century, when artists of great refinement and richness rapidly sprang up with Rembrandt and Vermeer—while Belgium was assembled only in 1830. Since then, one might very roughly say that the French-speaking Walloons have looked to the intellectual and international influences of Paris, while Dutch-speaking Flemings have been concerned to put down roots into their embattled soil and

grow from the earth up. So how will the nine Flemish (well Belgian then), mainly expressionist painters from 1880 to 1950 at the Royal Academy until November 21 travel?

Here we have been to some extent attuned by the vision of Josef Herman (showing, incidentally, his face) and the most ship at Roland Browne and Delbanco until October 16—his reminder that man lives by work on land under the influence of nature, presented under the guise of the eternal symbolic peasant. And our Brangwyn statement, which is a permanent, visible, at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, who has a museum of his own in Bruges, conveys, though his links with Belgian artists were tenuous, some sense of the search for the monumental statement among the countrymen of Rubens.

Looking to the past for clues, three early works afford hints—the 11th-century statue of the Virgin and Child, Sedes Sapientiae, where Mary's long, serious face looks hauntingly unidealised, truthful rather than beautiful to the first glance—she might have come from Permeke or Van den Bergh; the second work, the 15th-century

tury illustration to the Annals Hannoniae depicting Philip the Good and his court—the most humorous, lively and gaily accurate of many such brilliant Flemish works, government presented as a joyful comedy; and the third work, the 15th-century "Christ carrying the Cross" of Gogh and Ghent, a canvas packed with caricatured faces whose truth and authority reveal depths of penetration into human nature.

With these antecedents in mind, the substantial, heavy-weight show at the Academy becomes easier to assimilate. Even three rooms of the redoubtable Ensor are barely enough to reveal the number of different artists he seemed to be—paintings of masks somewhere between Bosch and Dubuffet, masks in groups, public masks, private masks, fine things, harsh things, an unattractive identification with Christ, beautiful paintings relating to Rubens, Turner, Constable, perhaps Courbet, Redon, Van Gogh and intimations of subsequent painters.

The difficult task of portraying an ordinary, typical human being with intimations of the full stature of man is one in which social realists and popular artists have not been notably successful. Permeke's weighty genius and de Smets' tranquil bourgeois and workers may be seen in the light of this endeavour. Tytgat's poetic, stily erotic "fauvism" charm is acquired taste which may recall aspects of Dufy's and Christopher Wood's work for some; the lovely Spilliaert's striking compositions with their hints of Munch should interest the younger visitors, while their elders will probably admire Ensor's short-lived genius: a "professional" artist for whom each subject poses fresh problems of approach and style. Brussels shows some of the problems which more abstract "workers' artists" such as Léger have to deal with. And the room of Rik Wouters's work, influenced by Cézanne and Renoir, is a joy-limpid and radiant, every object painted as an offering of love.

I haven't seen the Academy recently so perceptibly filled by a show. Whether such serious painting will demand too much work by the spectator to prove a popular success at this time, I'm not sure. But it is a timely reminder on a most generous scale, when belittling attitudes are thriving in art, that immaturity is still a major theme of art.

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

PINK EYE

THE Labour party gives the impression of being peeved at the Tory Government's decision to expel the Soviet spies. One former Minister after another comes out with some snide comment accusing the Foreign Secretary of playing politics. Instead of expressing indignation at the monstrous nature of the Russian offensive, they prefer to concentrate all their criticism on the British reaction.

Why do Labour leaders behave so oddly? Have they not any idea how unpopular such complaints are? Even the most fervent Labour supporter must squirm with embarrassment to find his own leaders echoing the allegations of the Kremlin.

Except to fellow travellers, Sir Alec is plainly right. Nobody questions his facts about the sensational growth of espionage. To an overwhelming majority of the British people, Labour quite as much as Conservative, throwing their own out is so obviously the sensible thing to do that anyone who questions it must seem highly suspect.

So why do Labour leaders run this risk, particularly at a time when their party is so anxious to pose as the patriotic party in con-

nection with the Common Market? The answer stretches deep into the psyche of the middle-aged Socialist intellectual. However much his head may tell him that Russia is an enemy, his heart cannot wholly slough off that deep protective attachment which refuses to condemn.

This is not a rational reaction at all. It is manifestly absurd. For example, to accuse Sir Alec of putting Anglo-Russian relations at risk—as absurd as accusing the householder who locks his door of provoking the burglar. Yet this is what these Labour leaders seem to be implying. They prefer to give the Kremlin the benefit of the doubt rather than a Tory Government. For the Russians to spy—that is natural. For the Tories to chuck the spies out—that is party politics.

It is not for us to advise Labour leaders on how to behave in their own interest. But what can be said is that their Pavlovian echoing of the "hands-off Russia" line is not a pretty spectacle, and, if repeated at Brighton this week, will revive suspicions of Labour's untrustworthiness about national security which its six years in Government did something to allay.

To the Point

Action in Ulster

MR. PAISLEY's new party in Ulster has been heralded as the first instalment of the "Protestant backlash," but what does this tired cliché signify? Not a fanatical religious crusade, but a demand for protection which comes with increasing urgency from ordinary, loyal Ulster citizens often with no particular religious prepossessions.

That demand will grow so long as nightly explosions and shootings continue, and so long as the culprits continue to go, as they generally do, undetected and unpunished. What is more, the right of self-defence is indefeasible: citizens will organise themselves for mutual protection if the authorities do not appear to be doing everything possible to suppress violence.

For this psychological reason, if for no other, it is essential that stringent security measures making a real impact on public opinion should be taken without delay. The blowing up of unauthorised roads across the border, a curfew (if only on vehicles) and the introduction of identity cards are all measures which, valuable in themselves, would have the inestimable advantage of helping to restore confidence.

If Whitehall denies Mr. Faulkner the right to satisfy the public demand for this sort of action, it will, at the very least, be contributing to Mr. Paisley's growing power. The time for action is now.

They Can't Win

THE Race Relations Board has now had direct experience of the difficulties other employers encounter in persuading coloured staff who miss promotion that personal limitations rather than pigmentation may be the cause. One of its own conciliation officers, a West Indian, has resigned because he suspects that race prejudice has prevented him from reaching the rank of principal.

"We can't win with these people," said a Board spokesman, like a bishop blaspheming in church.

Penitents

IT always pays to assume the worst, especially when it comes to paying out. Repentant decimal spenders watching prices rise and their purses deflate will be grateful to have had this view endorsed by a Minister of the Crown, even if it was immediately followed by reassurances from the now defunct Decimal Currency Board.

Decimal confusion and petty swindling are facts which must be recognised but there may still be remedies. The Treasury is considering new intermediate coins to ease the currency flow. If the worst came to the worst we could still introduce more sensibly spaced coins, to new designs, even if it is now too late to abandon the absurd mixed system we have adopted.

Bishops' Move

SINCE the Second Vatican Council the Roman Catholic Church has seen herself as both a hierarchy and a community; and this places a heavy responsibility on the representative Synod of the world who are now meeting in Rome to advise the Pope. They must uphold his authority and their own, while making both seem credible to their various flocks. It is difficult to imagine any secular institution in the international sphere capable of achieving such an aim.

There are two items on the agenda. The first concerns the nature of the priesthood itself. Inevitably the question will arise whether celibacy and the sacerdotal office need be permanently

linked in the Latin Church. For the bishops to suggest any modification of the present discipline would awaken a storm of hopes and fears among the clergy, but discussion of this matter at all ecclesiastical levels has now reached such a point that they can scarcely disregard it.

Justice and peace in the world is the other subject, and, as Cardinal Heenan told his brother bishops on Friday, it is by far the more important. In considering it they must beware both of flights of platitudinous piety and of unwary descents into the political arena. To be heard at all by the world at large they will need the voice of prophecy.

Rebirth

ONE of the more encouraging events of the past week has been the reprieve from the threat of closure for Queen Charlotte's, Hammersmith, the internationally renowned maternity hospital—the result of protests from all over the world and a petition to the Minister signed by 100,000 people.

There are two sources of satisfaction here. One is that a famous hospital will be allowed to retain its identity; the other is that in the often uneven struggle between bureaucracy and its victims, Goliath can still be felled by reason and persuasion—given enough dedicated Davids to do it.

Diplomatic Aminities

IF President Amin of Uganda decides to accept the invitation to visit Pretoria he may like to regard it as "a fact-finding mission," whereas his host, Mr. Vorster, will claim it as a bold development of South Africa's "outward-looking" policy. But the finding out of facts and the extension of influence are complementary, and nothing is lost if they are combined through the mutual courtesies of high diplomacy.

Written Off

WE have no balance in which to weigh Japanese wartime atrocities against the atom bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Twenty-five years later we do not need one; and the visit of Emperor Hirohito to these shores contributes to our hope that we never shall.

LEFT INCLINE AT BRIGHTON

By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

ULSTER, the Common Market, unemployment on a 1930 scale—these three political issues might be expected to arouse enormous public interest in the forthcoming party conferences. Each, on its own, would traditionally touch a raw nerve in the body politic, and taken together would set the country ablaze with explosive controversy.

Ulster, after all, threatens the cohesion of the United Kingdom itself. In a very real sense it is probably the most grievous internal challenge the country has faced in modern times. The issue of the Common Market is obviously comparably vital to the nation's future. And so, to a lesser degree, is unemployment. With such inflammable material at hand, popular concern should be at boiling point.

But it is not. It is difficult to recall a time when ordinary people were so little inclined to talk or read about politics. Except for the professionally involved, scarcely anybody, in my experience, wants to be bothered. If one tries to get an argument going at a social gathering on any of these subjects the attempt will be met with bored indifference.

Newspapers and broadcasting cannot, by their nature, reflect this remarkable state of affairs, since those who work for them have an occupational compulsion to go on churning their stuff out regardless of whether the public wants to read or listen to it. And of course the same goes for the politicians themselves. The party conferences will go through the normal motions of debating, passing resolutions, making or breaking reputations, determining policy and so on. But how many electors will be paying more than cursory attention?

Nothing so special, one might object, about that. Politicians and journalists always exaggerate the degree of popular involvement in public affairs. But this is no ordinary year. For once the future of the country really is at stake. Historians will look back at 1971 as a turning point in the nation's destiny, comparable, say, to 1688 or 1832. Not to be interested in politics today cannot be dismissed as a sign of healthy scepticism. It amounts to something more like an act of corporate nihilism, as if what happened to the nation simply did not matter.

I find this mood deeply disturbing, since the struggle for power in this country does not cease just because the audience refuses to pay attention. Very important developments are taking place, or are about to take place, which could prove more radical in their impact than anything in this century.

This week will witness at Brighton a determined bid by the Left-wing of the Labour party to win an ascendancy which it has never before enjoyed—an attempt which may well succeed, just as the week after may witness the moment when the Conservative party loses touch with the roots of its real national strength. Such a result would bring about a real Leftward shift in the locus of power. Yet how many people appreciate this danger? Because so many are cynical about politics, scornful of the system, contemptuous of the parties, unimpressed by the politicians, they cannot believe that something for which they have so little regard can change the course of history.

It is easy enough to understand this cynicism. The Labour party, in its present guise, scarcely looks like an instrument of destiny. Nor, to be frank, does the Tory party seem pregnant with great consequence. We tend to view their proceedings with an understandable lack of seriousness. But in point of fact, such is the nature of the political situation today that politics are vitally important, however unimpressive the politicians may seem. They may look like Third Division teams, compared with the standards of the past, but the result of the game will be none the less momentous.

Let it be clearly understood,

therefore, that the proceedings at Brighton in the next two weeks merit the closest attention. If the Left wing of the Labour party wins its bid to use the Common Market issue as a means of breaking the ascendancy of the middle-class liberal with a small "l" establishment—humiliating Roy Jenkins being only the symbol of this purpose—it will change the face of British politics for a generation. It will be a turning point in Labour's history comparable in significance with the decision of 50 years ago to break away from the Liberal party's embrace and fight alone.

The prospect for such a Left-

wing move has never been so promising. For the first time in its history the Left has an opportunity to speak for Britain, to thump the patriotic drum, to appeal to the country on a theme that transcends class envy, to steal that most precious Tory garment which previously the Right has always worn to such advantage—the Union Jack.

Last time the Left sought to gain control of the Labour party and humiliate the moderate centre, then in the person of Hugh Gaitskell, the issue was unilateral nuclear disarmament. But this was incomparably less firm a base for such an offensive than the Com-

mon Market. Opposition to nuclear arms threatened British independence; opposition to the Common Market can be presented as safeguarding it.

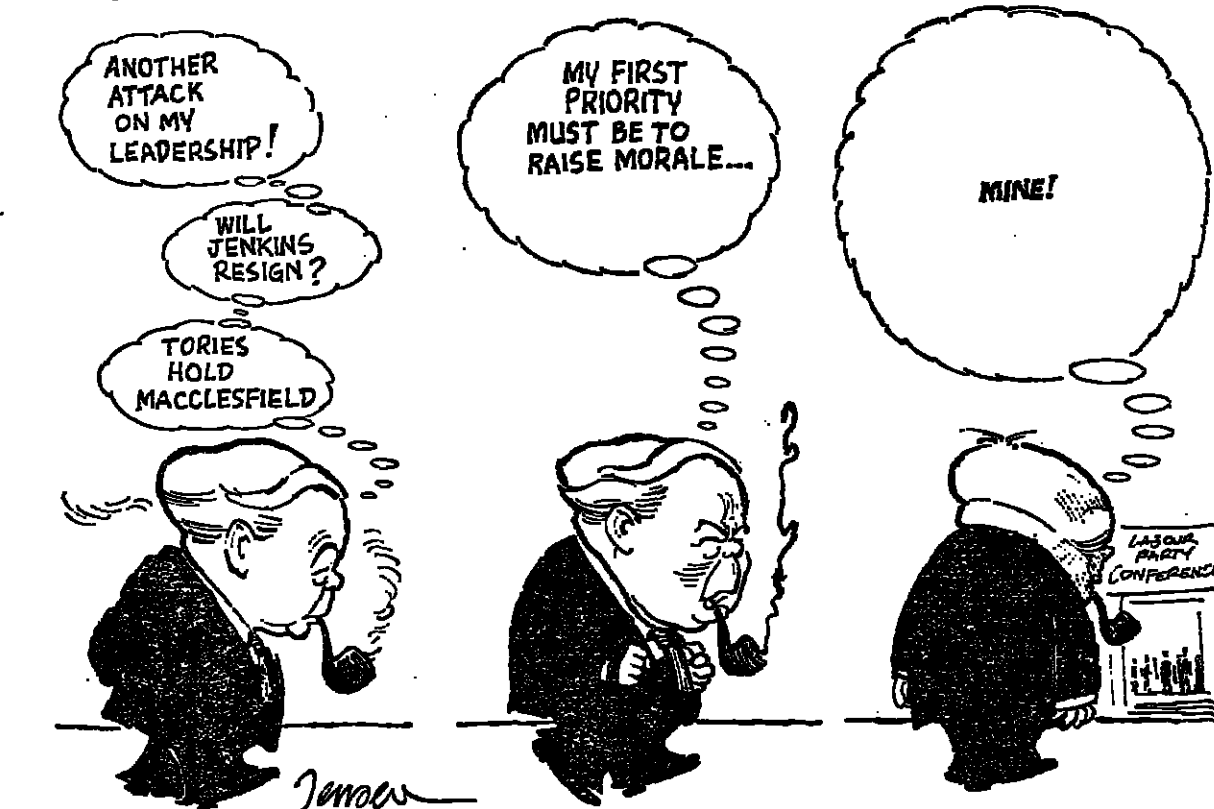
Coupled with this new appeal to patriotism, however, is the old appeal to class solidarity in the face of the return of unemployment. For the first time the Labour Left can make a convincing claim to be speaking for Britain and the working class, to be raising a banner to which the poor and the patriotic can rally. And instead of facing a Hugh Gaitskell, prepared to fight back for consensus politics, it faces a far less sturdy opponent in the shape of Harold

Wilson. At the last great trial strength in the Labour party's centre fought back from a position of great strength, confident in its own prescriptions. Too it has no prescriptions except those discredited by six years' failure in power.

But this shift Leftward in the Labour party cannot be seen on its own. It also has to be coupled with a shift Rightward in the Tory party. With the Labour Left in the world it is difficult to see how the present Tory combination of policies can fail to put unprecedented strain on popular loyalties. Entering Europe at a time of high unemployment with inflation unchecked, is unquestionably a formidable sam particularly when combined with an Ulster campaign for which British people have no heart.

None of this, of course, is irremediable. The Government may win through on all four given time. That is the Tory hope. But the risks are very formidable. If one had to point two basic trends in the contemporary political scene, it would be a revival in popular interest and respect for the Labour party, and a strengthening of its influence in the Labour party, a trend which would be almost certainly the willingness of the present leadership of the Labour party to appear to be narrowing its popular base to big business and the City.

In party political terms the are developments of the utmost significance and would be seen such and indeed are seen such by those who take politics seriously. But dangerously few take politics seriously. They are avidly about the past, devoted details of historic political battles, refusing to recognise that they are themselves living through a period which posterity will seem of equal drama and significance.



Bad places for kids?

By NICHOLAS BAGNAL

"HELLO, CHILDREN! Do you want to join our free school? We have grown-ups ready to help us. We have a big flat and a garden with fences and walls we can climb. We also want to find a place in the country to have adventures. Please telephone — If it has been cut off, please just come round to — Love from Charmian and Sebastian."

This small-ad in a recent issue of *Time Out*, with an address in Kensington, is one of the freer signs of a movement which is already respectable in the United States.

The inspiration comes from A. S. Neill's learn-as-you-please school, Summerhill, in Suffolk, where pupils need not attend lessons and the youngest child has an equal vote with the headmaster. Neill said that most of what children had to learn in school was irrelevant to their needs and that they should be allowed to learn in their own way.

After labouring in his tiny, shabby school for more than 50 years, he suddenly found that his ideas answered a desperate need in the United States that all was not well with the American school system. "Schools," says John Holt in one of a batch of five Penguin Education specials on the American movement, out last week, "are bad places for kids."

Perhaps the most widely-known of the anti-schoolmen, Holt points out that children's main energy in school has to be spent on finding out "right answers" and

avoiding wrong ones, a totally negative process. Neil Postman and Charles Weingartner, in "Teaching as a Subversive Activity," call it the game of answering "Guess what I'm thinking" questions. ("What were the three causes of the Civil War?")

But the American de-schoolers take the argument a good deal further than Neill has ever done. It is not just that they dislike, as Neill does, a system which requires 35 pupils to think the same things at the same time; one has to ask why the system is as it is.

It used to be thought that schools were a marvellous means of escape for poor children imprisoned in hopeless slums, a way of getting on and out. In fact (say the de-schoolers) they are used as means of ensuring that children stay in: in the acquisitive, conformist, rat-race society for which school, with its siftings and gradings and yes-no questions, is preparing them.

Further, they say, the school system is wildly uneconomic: however much public money you pour into it, it still produces unemployed graduates. The teachers have been asking the wrong questions, they are out of date. Meanwhile the slum children still miss out.

The diagnosis is plain enough, the cure a little harder. Some solutions already happen in the United States, some are still in the mind. Philadelphia's officially supported Parkway programme holds classes at various places in the city—newspaper offices, hospitals, garages, university laboratories: there is no huge, expensive school plant. There are no grades, only pass and fail, and the pupils decide their own courses. Chicago is starting a similar scheme.

George Deannison's First Street School in New York is a throw-back to the old dame schools, but without the dame, and has produced wonderful results among

down-and-out children. Other solutions look nostalgically at the medieval apprentice system or even to the example of the Indian village scribe or letter-writer for the dissemination of the three Rs. Everett Reimer, in "School is Dead," proposes a system of loans and education vouchers—a strange alliance, here, with British Right-wing economists.

What, if anything, is in it for us in Britain? Do we need such a breakaway? In a way, no, because we have for years been absorbing the ideas of the progressives and using them in the state schools: primary education here is far more free-ranging than anything you will find in the average American elementary school. So much so, indeed, that our primary schools are constantly accused of lack of academic rigour.

It is worth pointing out, incidentally, that the de-schoolers are not against the three Rs. They just think it might be easier to learn them in the street or from a friendly adult than in a formal school.

However, whether you think we need a de-schooling movement here or not, we are going to get one. The first free school on the lines of Neill's Summerhill, and with the encouragement of similar schools in Denmark, started last

term in the desolate Scotia Road district of Liverpool. Without Neill's fees. At present is hopelessly short of cash.

The free school idea is also gift for the devotees of the underground Press and for anyone who wants to have a crack at established authority, though Scotland Road free-schoolers have strenuously denied that they want to encourage drop-outs.

A more serious attempt to start a free school movement may be expected towards the end of next year in London, where there is plenty of state school teachers frustrated enough by their conventional classrooms to be willing to throw in their lot with independent venture. Two previous attempts to run a state school on non-authoritarian lines, at point out—Michael Duan Risinghill and, before that, at Bloom's secondary school in Cal Street—came to nothing in the end.

One can only wish them luck. But they might take warning from two developments at Scotia Road. One of the things that the girl pupils there have recently asked was that they might have a school uniform. The other thing was that they began to take surprisingly traditional interest in the idea of sitting examinations.

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ONLY HALF A MARTYR

By Douglas Brown

THE good fight not fought to the end, the course not finished, the martyr's crown gently but firmly withdrawn—such is the last exquisite humiliation of one of the most heroic and single-minded men of our time.

From his window in the Tower of St. John, looking down on a Rome now thronged with bishops attending the third biennial Synod of a new age, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, in his 80th year, may well be questioning the ultimate nature of the cause for which he has endured 23 years of almost continuous incarceration. "I have kept the faith," he wanted to say, but to him it may look as though the faith itself has changed. A saintly Rip Van Winkle, honoured, indeed, but bound to silence, he has woken to a life in which he has no part.

Martyrdom demands a sense of certainty inspired, if not from this world, then from the next. Cardinal Mindszenty's Church claims to bridge the two worlds, and so possesses the means of undermining his certainty. When the persuasion of Cardinal Koenig became an order from the Vatican, as it must have done last week, the raison d'être of his self-imposed imprisonment was utterly destroyed. He had withstood the Nazis and the Communists, but he could not withstand the Pope. The car and the

airliner awaited him, and he was bowed into a freedom he did not understand.

To Mindszenty the office of Primate of Hungary was by far the most important in the nation. It embodied, more even than the Crown of St. Stephen, the spiritual identity of the Magyars; it was their guarantee of survival on a plane transcending mere politics. And so, when he was falsely accused of currency offences, browbeaten and tortured by the Communists, he endured it all with a proud and wonderful fortitude. He stood for the Church, and he knew that the gates of hell could not prevail against her.

After the rising of 1956, when honourable exile was his for the asking, he in effect placed the Communist authorities under an interdict. His price for lifting it was simply that they should withdraw the monstrous charges against him, which he saw as an affront to the Church and therefore to God, and allow him to remount the archiepiscopal throne. The Communists, for their own ideological reasons, refused to play, and the deadlock was complete.

Nevertheless, since 1956 there has been an evident flaw in the Cardinal's self-sacrifice. When St. Peter, according to the legend, was fleeing from Roman persecution,

he was surprised to meet Christ on the Appian Way. He asked Him: "Quo vadis?" and received the quiet rebuke: "I am going to Rome to be crucified again." Peter returned to face his own crucifixion; but Cardinal Mindszenty took refuge in the American Legation.

The flock remained to face the Russian tanks; the shepherd asked for diplomatic protection. "The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep... The hireling fleeth, because he is an hireling." The full scenario would have seen Mindszenty taken at the high altar of his cathedral, like the "holy, blissful martyr" of Canterbury. And it is undoubtedly true that, while the blood of the martyrs may be the seed of the Church, a semi-martyr can be a thundering nuisance to everybody.

For nearly 15 years Mindszenty deprived the American Minister of his comfortable study, and used other valuable house-room as his chapel. But that was the least of it. A diplomat's job is to cultivate the best possible relations with the country to which he is accredited, having regard to the interests of his own: he is not well placed to do so if he is seen to be intervening in a local church-state dispute.

The Church of Rome, with her worldwide concern for souls, does not relish being made to look like

an appendage of the American State Department. And any Communist Government is likely to be inhibited in relaxing its tyranny when a kind of clerical spectre of John Foster Dulles still lurks in its capital city.

The world did not stand still while Mindszenty maintained his passive stance, year after year, in his gilded and open-doored cage. East-West relations changed, without any reference to him; the devout Catholics of Hungary made the best of things, and in 1964 even secured a few concessions, unassisted by his episcopal blessing.

In distant Rome tentative contacts were made with the Kremlin, and the Catholic Church herself, in the course of an internal revolution, the nature of which the Cardinal in his solitude can scarcely have grasped, was beginning to confront the world in a spirit very different from that of the proud, anathematising prelates of the past.

Cardinal Mindszenty is perhaps the last of the Hildebrands. The Church needs a different kind of leader today. Yet, when he settles down to a quiet monastic life in Vienna, although his mind may be confused his conscience will be clear. He has not compromised. He has obeyed.

Businessmen weather the spy storm

By the Close-Up team

USSIA told the world yesterday that British businessmen, tourists and tourists in the Soviet Union spies.

More than 2,000 British commercial representatives in the Soviet Union last year, said the official paper *Pravda*. "No one is to consider them all as who use trade contacts with the Soviet Union for purposes other than commercial."

It was not expected that this list of British "spies" would be so dog-eared. Many of the names named by Moscow were in Russia as long as 10 years and then only on short visits.

The Russians really believe British businessmen are spies for MI6? "Last week it was business as usual for Western trade delegations in Moscow, among them, a strong group from Leicester of Commerce."

It flew into Moscow last week, worried about how they would be received by the Russians, but they were not just three days after a scandal had erupted in London. They need not have been.

The trip was no different from any of our previous eight visits," said Mr. Arthur, vice-president of the Leicester mission.

Leicester mission sold Russian £15-million worth of hosiery, knitwear and tools in a round of talks enlivened by the able visits to the Bolshoi in Lake—and the Moscow Circus.

In Russian trade hosts, all officials, were full of their charm. None of them was enough to mention the scandal, or the possible reasons. But an Intourist did joke: "This won't hurt your business much, will it?"

Id those solid Midland businessmen have been spying? "They could," Mr. S told Close-Up. "We red around in pairs and all over Moscow. While of our party attended a 11 match. I walked for around Moscow just look-shop windows. Nobody said me. I was quite free."

possibility is there in theory, but putting it into practice would be a different matter. The Leicester delegation stayed in the Intourist hotel—they had no choice. In contrast, when Leicester played host to a Russian delegation—three lady buyers looked for knitwear and hosiery—in March 1970, the city's hotel-room shortage forced the Russians to go to a country inn at Uppingham, the Falcon.

The Russians were left entirely to their own resources at the Falcon.

Mr. Simons feels that political upsets have no effect on trade. He said: "We were over there in 1968 when the Czech crisis was on and it didn't make much difference to us. The orders just took a bit longer to come through."

This time, as his colleague, Mr. William Sims, explained, the British commercial counsellor in Moscow, Norman Cox, to be specially careful not to put a foot wrong.

"On Friday morning I took our leader, Mr. F. R. Dixon, to meet the Ambassador, who is an old colleague of mine. He was glad there had been no reaction up until then, and was keeping his fingers crossed."

Members of the mission were apprehensive as they prepared to leave Russia, but the biggest shock came when they boarded their plane home, and read in English newspapers the name of the Russian defector who had sparked off the expulsion of the 105 agents the week before.

The Leicester men knew Oleg Lyalin well. He spent three days in Leicester in March 1970 as an interpreter and negotiator for the three Russian women buyers.

But the Leicester men had a happy week, and the fiercest Russian reaction was that dog-eared list of bygone visitors.

This seems to bear out the views of such British businessmen as Lord Aldington, who is also a former Minister of State at the old Board of Trade. He told Close-Up yesterday: "I don't think long-term trade will be affected. The Russians are too practical a people."

Britain and Russia have seldom allowed ideological or territorial conflict to get in the way of business.

Some experts believe we are in for a period of growth in trade. Britain is now among the top three of Russia's trading partners.

Or as Mr. Simons from Leicester puts it: "We go as traders and leave politics to those who muck it up."

By GERARD KEMP

THIS is "Please the Customer Year" of the National House-Builders Registration Council, which last week expelled 10 builders from its register and issued warnings to 20 others.

This crackdown on jerry-builders is "in the interests not only of house purchasers but also builders," says Mr. Andrew Tait, director of the council, which is the watchdog of the private house-building industry.

The council is tightening up not only on the standards of those firms on its register, but also on admission to the register. There are 400 companies who have been refused admission on technical grounds—either they have not done enough work, or their work is not good enough.

In addition, 500 companies have been told that they can be admitted only if they provide adequate financial guarantees. Expulsion is damaging to building companies because most mortgages on properties built by non-members.

Last week the council took the unusual step of naming one of the 10 expelled builders as his 30-day appeal period had expired.

The company is Graham Tullah (Holdings) Ltd., formerly of Newport, Shropshire. It now operates from a private house in Wolverhampton.

The expulsion came after complaints about houses in Bridgewater Drive, Chester. Residents complained of defective central heating systems, blocked drains, windows that would not open and warped doors.

The protests reached a peak in November last year when the houses were due to be converted to natural gas. Filters and Gas Board officials refused to work in the houses, all fitted with gas central heating, because they said the systems were unsafe. Today, nearly a year later, many of the residents are still waiting for their central heating systems to start operating.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Hyde at number 26 have listed 40 faults in their house. They are particularly upset because Mrs. Hyde had to bring home her eight-

Crackdown on jerry-builders

'Keep promises,' says Council, but names one who did not

day-old baby from hospital to an unheated house, with no electricity, no gas, no water, and no furniture.

"We began discovering faults soon after we moved in," Mrs. Susan Hyde says. "But by that time the builder had left the site and obviously was not interested in returning."

Other residents complain that they were unable to use the gas fires or central heating throughout last winter because the Gas Board said it would be too dangerous.

The company was expelled from the N.H.B.R.C. register for—among other things—failing to repair the gas central heating back boilers in Bridge-water Drive.

"This is one of the worst cases we have ever had," says Mr. Tait. He admits that more stringent checks might have been made by the council when the company joined the register in the middle of 1967.

Mr. Graham Tullah, managing director of the crack-off company, lives at 131, Compton Road, Wolverhampton.

Mr. Tullah told Close-Up: "Between £10,000 and £20,000 needs to be spent on the site at Chester to satisfy the council. We dispute most of the items being raised."

The company that built the Chester houses, Graham Tullah (Contractors) Ltd., went into compulsory liquidation in August with debts estimated at £40,000. A petition for the winding-up of a construction parent company, Graham Tullah (Holdings) Ltd., is to be presented in the High Court tomorrow.

Leicester was the straw that broke the camel's back, said Mr. Tullah. An enormous amount of remedial work had to

be carried out. As managing director, I can't visit every house and having more agents and more foremen in supervisory capacities involves more overheads.

"From the personal point of view, I don't owe any money. The company does. How much? I don't know. That's because I've dropped out of the building trade completely now."

"I've always considered that I have traded honestly. Until the end of last year my accounts were beyond reproach. It was the postal strike that hit us badly."

Mr. Tullah's main complaint against the council was that it had issued all but four of the Chester houses with a "15-year" guarantee certificate, which gives house purchasers certain insurance benefits should the property prove faulty.

Mr. Tullah replied: "This is like blaming the Medical Officer of Health because you've got a dirty kitchen. We carry out spot checks to enable us to satisfy our insurance company that we can issue our ten-year structural certificates."

"Builders know that inspections cannot be foolproof and that it is the man who takes the money who must finally take the responsibility."

Mr. Tullah is 54, born in Birmingham of a Pakistani father. After leaving school, he worked for George Wimpey and Company for nearly four years as a site engineer. About 15 years ago he built his own house in Birmingham, not physically doing the work himself but having it done on contract.

His younger brother, Neville Nadir Tullah, of Market Dray-



GRAHAM TULLAH: "I don't owe any money; the company does."

ton, Shropshire, joined forces with him setting up a company named Mannul Developments in 1962.

It went into liquidation at Birmingham County Court on April 3, 1967, with debts of £27,749. The Official Receiver in Birmingham, Mr. A. D. Gwyther, blamed mismanagement by the company, particularly Graham Tullah.

The previous year, however, Graham Tullah had launched Graham Tullah (Holdings) Ltd., which operated from Newport, Shropshire.

Working with Graham Tullah (Contractors) Ltd., the company built houses in the Midlands and complaints began to come in about the standard of workmanship.

Close-Up asked about the Monte Theatre and Restaurant in Sennar Road, Birmingham. It is owned by Hallux Enterprises Ltd., which Tullah speaks back-

"The only director of Hallux is my wife," Mr. Tullah said. The Monte was originally the Monte Carlo Club when it had Mr. Tullah as its manager. Three years ago it closed down and Mr. Tullah's wife's company took over, although a club licence was not granted.

At present the Monte features striptease acts on Monday and Tuesday (10 Stage nights), when patrons are served sausage and mash, and chicken and chips. For the rest of the week a musical group entertains.

The present manager is Mr. Lee Douglas who also acts as singer and compere. When we spoke to him last week he described Mr. Tullah as "the owner."

When we enquired at the Hordern Rating Office, records showed that for the past two years the Monte Theatre and Restaurant had not paid any rates, the premises being marked in the rate book as "void."

White House race is open

By DAVID ADAMSON in Washington

THERE is in America at the moment a vogue for shirts and buttons bearing a child's plate-shaped drawing of a human face, the mouth a half-circular smile. Not everyone in this disturbed society finds much to smile about, however, and for non-smilers there are faces on which the mouth is downturned.

As pictorial identification in the gradually mounting campaigns for next year's presidential elections, they would be excellent. Mr. Nixon is definitely a smiler. The voters, he suggests, should look for what's right with America and reject the gloomers and doomers.

Into that last category, presumably, fits Senator Muskie of Maine, the Democratic front-runner.

He recently told a group of blacks that if nominated by the Democrats next year he would not seek a black as his vice-presidential running mate. He was quite candid: white voters would not vote for a ticket which included a Negro.

"A label on the American people!" exploded President Nixon at a press conference. In the rush for the telephones no one thought in a do the President whether this meant he might drop Vice-President Agnew.

On reflection, some observers felt it could not be ruled out. With the presidential slogan apparently "Yesterday's unthinkable act is tomorrow's fact," anything is possible.

The race for the presidency includes a surprising number of contestants. On the Republican side there is, apart from Mr. Nixon, a clean-cut Californian member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Paul McCloskey, who opposes the President's policy of gradual disengagement from Vietnam.

He wants to get out now. Recently, his "Dump Nixon" campaign has faded and it looks as if Mr. McCloskey has himself been dumped.

As usual it is the Democrats who offer an interesting diversity. In the eyes of the party leadership there is no one to challenge Senator Muskie. But this official acceptance is not shared by the rank and file. Despite Chappaquiddick, Senator Edward Kennedy remains a hero.

Senator Muskie has another problem, himself. His home state, Maine, is a poor one. His natives are known as down-easters, and to outsiders they seem a stubborn blend of taciturnity, honesty and insularity.



SENATOR MUSKIE

Muskie has all these characteristics, with the taciturnity, according to some, carried to the extreme of downright bad temper.

Short-lived or not, Senator Muskie is a superb campaigner when the action grows hot.

Senator Edward Kennedy could be pushed forward in next year's primaries but there is no evidence that he intends to run or would welcome being drafted by the nominating conference next August.

The main rival among the Democrats is undoubtedly Senator Hubert H. Humphrey from Washington State, a hawk in foreign affairs who has recently turned his attention from Vietnam to the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. He regards Russia as "an opportunistic, hot-blooded burglar who walks down the corridor trying all the door handles to see which door is open."

With one important exception, the other contenders must be put in the "briefly noted" column. There is Senator Birch Bayh, whose name rhymes with "He's your kind of guy," of Indiana, who is glib and personable but hard to pin down to any interesting principle or motivation other than liberal niceness. Senator McGovern, a veteran dove who ran unsuccessfully in 1968; Congressman Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, one of those immovable southerners who hold the strings of the economy and the defence establishment.

The segregationist third party candidate, Senator Eugene McCarthy, leader of 1968's "children's crusade," is once again drifting around plump-tull of ironic detachment. Mayor John Lindsay, of New York, a recent convert from Republicanism to the Democratic party, is among the hopefuls.

The one exception is Senator Hubert Humphrey, who has said that the 1972 Democratic nomination will not be decided in the primaries, which has left open the possibility that he will be ready to offer himself as a compromise candidate.

POLICE SHAKE-UP

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

A BIG shake-up in the Metropolitan Police ordered by Mr. Maudling, the Home Secretary, can be expected in the next six months. This is because the image of the London police is slipping under a deluge of accusations of complicity in

crime, corruption and ineptitude.

Changes are due in the interests of the vast majority of detectives and uniformed men who are straight and incorruptible. If there is a cancer it must be cut out so that their reputation can remain high and they can enjoy public support.

Last week's order by the Commissioner, Sir John Waldron, that detectives must scrupulously observe the rules, particularly in getting the permission of a senior officer before they contact an informant in the underworld, results from a new fear. It is that a small minority of the detective force is conspiring with the underworld to enjoy the fruits of crime.

How big is the problem? At present 70 Metropolitan policemen are under suspension while allegations against them are being investigated by the courts.

All the allegations against them will be tested by the courts.

Recently members of the Metropolitan Police were privately warned that more complaints than formerly will go before the courts for testing.

The Inspectors of Constabulary have advised Mr. Maudling that they are deeply concerned about the number of allegations against the London police. Also provincial police forces, which have their own complaints problems, are treating the Metropolitan Police with a certain reserve.

This is reflected in fewer demands for the Yard's help in solving major crime. Recently the American Narcotics Bureau tailed a car loaded with heroin worth £16 million on the illicit market through Britain to be loaded on the Q.E.2 for New York without even telling the Yard: a break with protocol.

They also did not tell the British Customs because they were anxious to find the American drug importers.

A position has been reached in London in which detective chief inspectors spend most of their time investigating complaints against their colleagues. Some of these are quite serious, alleging that money is to be paid over in bribes.

All this hampers the work of detection with the manpower available. Of 521,156 serious crimes reported last year 52,541 were cleared up, a detection rate that clearly leaves room for improvement.

The 3,509 complaints made were more than in any previous year.

Although the present leadership of the Metropolitan Police is as deeply concerned to root out any trace of corruption as the Home Office, there are hints of disenchantment between Scotland Yard and Whitehall.

It is a fact that in his draft Commissioner's report Sir John Waldron included a trenchant criticism of the Prison Service and courts for not imposing stiffer penalties and harder punishments on violent offenders.

He was persuaded by the Home Office to tone it down before it was printed and circulated—prisons were not his responsibility.

Some of Sir John's views were reflected in the public appeal for stiffer penalties made by Mr. Peter Brodie, the head of the C.I.D. at Scotland Yard, a month ago. This did not go down well in Whitehall.

On the other side of the coin, to curb detectives' freedom to cultivate informers in the under-

world would leave the public at the mercy of violent criminals. Until scientific detection reaches a stage at which it is unnecessary to have personal contact with criminals, crimes will continue to be solved mainly by tips from the underworld.

It is inconceivable that a detective should be required to give the name of his informant to a superior. The relationship between detective and contact rests on complete trust and confidentiality.

One good informant can keep a detective in work full-time. The Flying Squad depends for all its work on informers.

In going into the underworld to seek information, detectives need the support and trust of the public. The stricter rules, in which they must say what they are about to do before they make their contacts, are as much to protect them against false accusation.

For one of the reasons for the present deluge is that the first defence of a contact who has no defence is to allege corruption against the police.

There has been unease in the last ten years about possible complicity of isolated officers with the big protection gangs. Charges in the Krav twins and Richardson cases came years after the offences were alleged to have been committed.

There was a list of 12 officers in the Metropolitan and City forces who were supposed to have "minded" the Richardsons. All were investigated and no supportive evidence found.

Nevertheless, the Special Crimes Squad which investigates big gangs operates in isolation at Tintagel House, the Yard's side-arm on Albert Embankment.

With the Commissioner's retirement due next April observers are increasingly conscious of a new XI waiting in the pavilion to come out and bat. And there is no doubt the Home Office will listen with interest to ideas put forward by Mr. Robert Mark, the present Deputy Commissioner, to raise morale and increase public support.

In his office at the Yard, Mr. Mark at first asked for and received a copy of every complaint made against the police. These became too numerous and he now receives every allegation that is substantiated in detail.

He believes that an independent person—outside the police—should sit in at the investigation of complaints. This is not only so that justice is done, but so that it should be seen to be done.

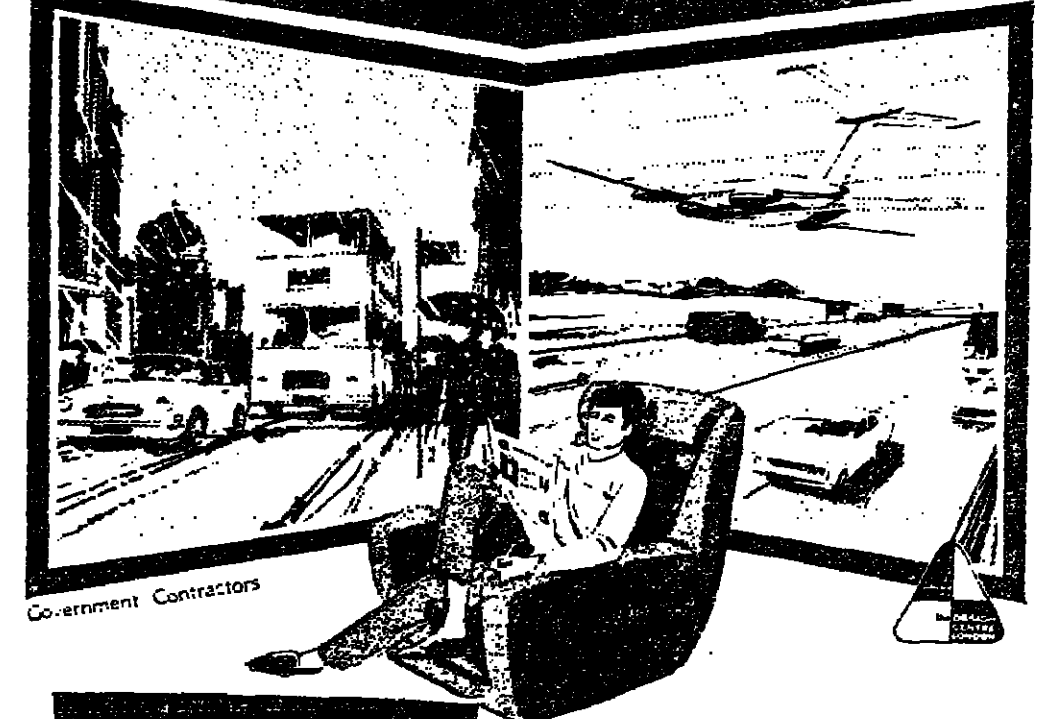
The most likely result would be an overwhelming lift in police morale. The vast majority of complaints are without foundation.

The second remedy is Mr. Mark's advocated law reforms which would make it easier for the police to obtain the convictions of professional criminals. This would bring the crime figures down and lift the detection rate up and by putting the big-time crooks away lessen the attempts at corruption.



MR. ROBERT MARK... received all complaints.

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BONEY'S USES AND ABUSERS

By NIGEL DENNIS

WHAT'S this? you cry plaintively. "Another great life of Napoleon?"

Not quite. Cronin gives the life of Napoleon in the last 20 years of his life, his relations with his family, a long-missing piece of his life, a long-missing piece of his life, a long-missing piece of his life.

There are in existence a number of lives of Napoleon, and though it will not be a surprise to find that Cronin is not a fan of Napoleon, he is not a fan of Napoleon.

Mr. Cronin does not believe that Napoleon had any friends. He is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon, he is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon.

Cronin examined many sources of Napoleonic lore and decided at last that the life of Napoleon must be written.

He cared more about the improvements at home than the conquests abroad, and he was not a fan of Napoleon, he is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon.

circumstances caused him to be a man who is not a fan of Napoleon, he is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon.

Napoleon by Vincent Cronin. Collins, £3.50.

here lies the essence of Mr. Cronin's attitude. It is a surprising statement because nobody except Napoleon himself ever made it before. To conquer an Empire, to extend the glory of France—all Napoleon's biographers, whether pro or anti, have assumed that this was one of his aims. What they have seen as character, Mr. Cronin is out to show as "circumstances"—which means, really, matters and problems raised by others for which Napoleon was in no way responsible.

Only a very calm, cool-headed biographer could hope to present such a notorious hero as a plain victim of circumstances. Cronin is not only very calm, cool-headed, but he is also a writer, plain and well, and organises his huge amount of raw material very capably. As this Napoleon is very much the same sort of person, we occasionally get the nervous feeling that they are two hard-working civil servants with no ambition but to serve the public.

Mr. Cronin sets up his headquarters to do a good job. He is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon, he is a man who is not a fan of Napoleon.

A young general such as Napoleon took his orders from the Directorate, but in proportion as he was successful in war, enjoyed some independence abroad. As a politician, Napoleon learned his lessons as a consequence of his own victories in Italy, establishing new republics, reorganising administrations, negotiating peace treaties, planting trees of Liberty in feudal places, and relieving the Italian

states of many priceless works of art. All this was in accordance with the policy of the Directorate, who welcomed him home enthusiastically and gave him the post of "Commander of the Army against England." But it was Napoleon who decided that a frontal attack across the Channel might be suicide for France and that England was best attacked in India by way of Egypt, which he would make into "a French colony." In return, the Egyptians would enjoy not only liberty, fraternity and equality, but the benefits of French culture.

This they did for more than a year—particularly as the French, thanks to Nelson, had no way of getting home again. Mr. Cronin gives a good account of the best side of the expedition—the building of windmills, the introduction of stage-coaches and street lamps, the re-organising of the administration, the valuable work done by French scientists and artists.

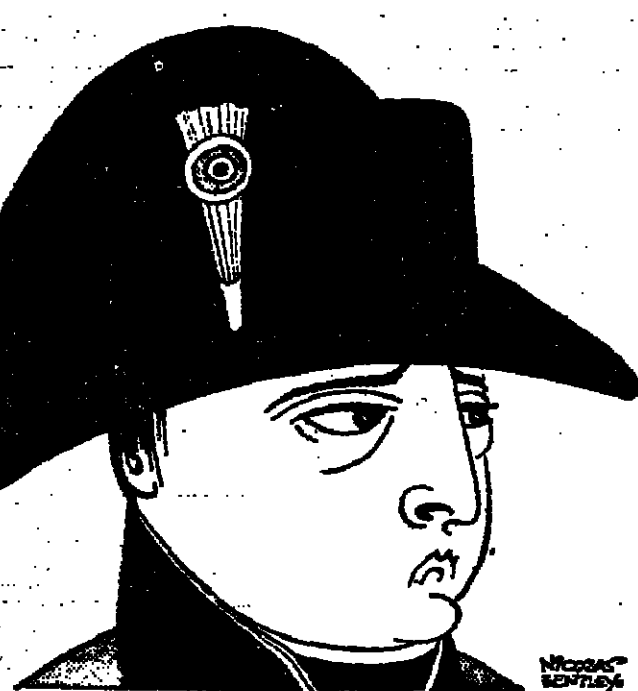
Napoleon enjoyed it thoroughly, until he learnt from a smuggled packet of newspapers that his mother was being savagely attacked by five different countries—England, Turkey, Naples, Austria, Russia—and was on the edge of economic collapse. "I must have done the ropes," he cried, and evading the naval blockade in a fast frigate got home as fast as he could.

Napoleon has often been criticised for leaving his armies in the rear. He did in the retreat from Moscow and in the hours following Waterloo. "My place was the spot where I could be of most use," was how he explained this habit, and Mr. Cronin agrees with this practical way of looking at things. It soon became Napoleon's variable way. He became First Consul of France because it was the place where he could be of most use, and later he

made himself Emperor because it was of most use. He put all his brothers on thrones because it was of most use to have them there, and created a huge continental empire whose usefulness was beyond doubt. He even restored the old French court when he was emperor, but Mr. Cronin says that one of the reasons why he did so was to give useful employment to jewellers and cabinet makers.

The difficulty was that foreign governments—usually feudal, monarchic, and corrupt—could not bring themselves to believe that this excellent man was only a Jeremy Bentham at heart. Instead of encouraging his desire to be in the place where he could be of most use—which was often in somebody else's country—he plotted against him, attacked him, and were violently rude about him. This hurt Napoleon very much: "And my falling," he said, "I can't abide insults."

Strict censorship of the written word took the pressure off this weakness, much as suppression of the opposition overcame any weaknesses of imperial government. Mr. Cronin, however, admits that Napoleon had a certain insensitivity to human



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE
Circumstance rather than pomp.

Prey to Irish contraries

By HONOR TRACY

SEAN BY EILEEN O'CASEY. Macmillan, £3.25.

WITH the six volumes of autobiography and now a chubby tome from his widow, Sean O'Casey's life may well be the most fully explored in recent times.

This does not mean that Eileen O'Casey's book, edited by J. C. Trewin, is redundant; there is perhaps too much in Sean about flat-land, her early career and her mother, but she gives an admirable picture of the man from a fresh standpoint, she is loving and loyal without sentimentality and she puts in some fine quiet touches of humour.

Sean does not criticise, but neither does she bask at the truth. O'Casey had his full share of the Irish love of a grievance, though so often rebounds on itself. After the Abbey's rejection of "The Silver Tassie" he refused a visit from Lady Gregory at the time of his staging in London. He longed to see her and she had stood his friend through-out, but he was obdurate; and it was his last chance, for three years later she died.

He was a man of contradictions, in politics a true Communist, with a hatred of cruelty and oppression everywhere but in Soviet Russia. We find him arguing with his son Niall about the Hungarian rising of 1956, violently asserting that anyone opposed to the Communist leaders should be shot. Within a month Niall himself was dead, and O'Casey well-nigh brokenhearted.

In domestic life he was gentle as a dove. Here, too, he could be as magnanimous as to the outside world vindictive,



SEAN O'CASEY
Rebounding love of grievance.



G. D. H. COLE
Leaven in the Labour lump.

Lead on the Left

By RICHARD BENNETT

THE LIFE OF G. D. H. COLE BY MARGARET COLE. Macmillan, £4.50.

THE world seemed to be going from bad to worse when he died in 1959. The only aspects of today's scene which might please him would be the Clydeside work-in and the demand by militant trade unionists for workers' control.

This was the aim of the Guild Socialist movement, which a youthful enthusiasm for William Morris led Cole to develop before and after the First World War. The movement failed, but as Dame Margaret Cole shows in the biography of her husband, the life of G. D. H. Cole, he never abandoned its ideals. He was a don at Oxford for most of his adult life, and opened up academic horizons both in the university and in adult education outside it. In 1944 he became the first Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory.

But his influence extended far beyond the university as, successively, the leading spirit of the Society for Socialist Inquiry and Propaganda, called Zip, the Socialist League, and the Fabian Society; all of these organisations vainly hoped to leaven the great lump of the Labour party in the 1930s.

A biographer's detective story written in collaboration with his wife, he was, above all, a prolific, sometimes too facile, producer of books on Socialist thought and social problems, and a contributor to the New Statesman for 40 years.

In 1931 he was diagnosed as a diabetic, and worked with that and other disabilities for the rest of his life; but he wrote, spoke, taught, organised and attended meetings almost to the end.

He greatly impressed all those with whom he worked; but the members of the "Cole Group" are all now middle-aged, at the very least. As for their leader and teacher, Dame Margaret, writes in her moving story: "Disappointment and ill-health notwithstanding, he recognised that throughout his life he had done pretty well what he wanted to do, and had been fortunate."

INDIAN SUMMER'S END

By PIERRE SALINGER

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee by Dee Brown. Bantam, £3.50.

demise of the American Indian. His book is based on a 20-year study of the millions of words of written and recorded oral statements of the Indians themselves.

It is not a pretty story. It is a story of the life of history's greatest atrocity, the extermination of a race by another. At the same time, it is a stirring chronicle of the bravery and heroism of a number of the Indian chiefs who preferred peace to war, but who, when forced to fight, did so with courage and even brilliance.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé Indians never heard of Custer, but his 1,500 mile retreat across the Western Mountains, with 250 warriors, 430 children, and 2,000 horses, pursued by thousands of Federal troops, puts him in the top rank of the world's military strategists.

It was a vain, thinking he had escaped his pursuers, he stepped for a few days' rest in

what is now the beautiful Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and was captured. Sent with his people to an arid reservation in Kansas—far from his natural habitat in the lake and river country of Oregon and Idaho—he died one by one of malaria and finally succumbed himself to what his doctors described as a "broken heart."

The Sioux and Ogala Chiefs, Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull and Geronimo, combined to write out the famous battle of the Little Big Horn. Sitting Bull managed to flee to Canada and live in peace for several years but was eventually betrayed by false promises of amnesty and finally murdered. Crazy Horse was similarly betrayed by Indians in the employ of the American Government and met a similar fate.

There have been many histories of the American Indian written before, but none have



CHIEF JOSEPH
Brilliant military strategist.

so poignantly and relentlessly destroyed the myth projected in hundreds of popular American Western films that the red man was a murderous cut-throat bent on destroying all white men.

The truth as Mr. Brown writes it, is the opposite. The Indian fought to preserve his life, his freedom and his lands in the face of the white man's resolute desire to wipe him out. Brown's conclusion is that now "a century later, in an age without heroes, they (the Indians) are perhaps the most heroic of all Americans."

ROYALTY WRITES

By KENNETH ROSE

"A time goes on, what ever people may say and to prevent it, the forces which hedge in rank will not be maintained unless they are justified by character and merit."

Dated 1867, the year that saw the publication of the first volume of "Das Kapital," this radical sentiment might have come from the pen of Karl Marx himself. It was in fact written by the most eminent Victorian of all: one of the innumerable plums to be found in the third instalment of the correspondence between the Queen and her eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia.

Your Dear Letter, as impeccably edited by Roger Fulford as are his previous two volumes, begins in 1865 and ends in 1871. Four years after her Consort's death, the Queen continues to mourn him with morbid intensity. Self-immured in that "dungeon Windsor," her nerves in rags, she finds distraction only in duty.

But how sensible are her judgments. When some of her children sneer at the impending marriage of her daughter Louise to a commoner, Lord Lorne, she tells them how much better he is than a poor, small German prince. On a wider stage of history, how deftly she deflates Bismarck or attempts to bring a healing touch to Ireland.

The Crown Princess of Prussia, indeed, all the advice her mother could give. Life in Berlin was a penance for her. "The heat of the rooms in the palaces," she wrote, "and the smells and want of ventilation were a torment to me." As for court conversation, it consisted of "cross little remarks about nothing." She spoke openly, too openly, of the immense superiority of English life to her native country of "white teeth and rosy children."

Yet for all the intellectual depth and liberal enlightenment which the Crown Princess inherited from her father, she emerges from the pages of this volume as tactless and unaccommodating and a prig—too proud to spare even a word of praise for her mother's native best-seller, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands."

Daphne Bennett's Vicky offers a kinder portrait of the Crown Princess. Based upon a whole

Your Dear Letter edited by Roger Fulford, Evans, £4.

Vicky by DAPHNE BENNETT. Collins, £3.50.

Victoria and her Daughters by NINA EPTON. Weidenfeld, £2.50.

In spite of the petty persecution to which she was exposed in Germany she felt a pride in her adopted land, not least when her husband was leading Prussian armies first against the Danes, then against the Aust-



THE CROWN PRINCESS
Tactless, suffering patriot.

rians, finally against the French. "I am as good a patriot as any one of them," she wrote to her mother, "and all the better perhaps for not being a blind one."

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Daphne Bennett's Vicky offers a kinder portrait of the Crown Princess. Based upon a whole

When the dead bodies of some 150 American Indians were placed in a edit church at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, on the day of December 29, it marked the end of a in history, the termina- of the relentless push of white man to drive his off their traditional to make way for America's Western migration.

Black Elk, a Sioux Chief, looked back on the battle-ousted Knee, he uttered at tortured cry of those wars.

I can still see the battered and children lying and scattered all along crooked gulch. And I see that something else, a new blood, was buried in the blizzard, people's dream died there, as a beautiful legend, the hope of a new nation, and there. There is no more longer, and the sacred tree.

Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee, Dee Brown, the University of Minnesota, movingly chronicles the

can

SECTION

TRIUMPH OF ALIENATION

By FRANCIS KING

V. S. NAIPAUL, In a Free State. Deutsch, £1.75.
PETER FORSTER, The Disinherited. Eyre & Spottiswoode, £2.25.

PAUL SCOTT, The Towers of Silence. Heinemann, £2.75.
ROSALIND BRACKENBURY, A Virtual Image. Macmillan, £2.
ALAN SILLITOE, Travels in Nilsson. W. H. Allen, £2.

psychological study of two incompatible personalities mauling each other like two animals trapped in the same cage, it is a continuous fascination. But more than either of these things, here is a story that on a philosophical and political level, challenges comparison with Conrad's "Heart of Darkness."

The two short stories also deal with expatriate attempts to come to terms with an alien environment by which they are doomed to be annihilated. In one, the servant of an Indian diplomat recounts how he arrives in Washington and attempts in vain to recast his personality in the "western mould." In the other, the West Indian describes how his hopeless love for his weak and worthless brother condemns him to years of drudgery in a country he can neither understand nor love.

Both, as one would expect,

are written with tremendous virtuosity. But whereas Mr. Naipaul's assumption of the persona of the West Indian is wholly successful, in the case of the illiterate Indian servant, one questions whether a character so humble would have either the self-knowledge to be aware of such subtleties or the command of language to give them full expression.

If autobiography is an incompatible way of telling lies, fiction is in Peter Forster's own words in his "Note" to The Disinherited—an incompatible way of telling the truth. In this last volume of a trilogy, as in its predecessors, it is as tantalising to attempt to unravel what is imagined from what is real as it is to try to put names to the faces of celebrities at a cocktail party.

After school days and military service, already described in previous volumes, the narrator, Roy Bevan, is now a publisher, whose friend, Alex, has become a B.B.C. producer, with literary and political ambitions and a tendency to hit the bottle when under stress.

More important to the success of this instalment than its account of how these two men find themselves rivals for the love of a former heroine of the French Resistance is the picture that the author gives, devastating in its witty candour and poignant in its sense of opportunity lost, of the period from the Festival of Britain to the Suez fiasco.

Another fine sequence of novels reaches its third and penultimate volume in Paul Scott's The Towers of Silence, set in a hill-station in India near the close of the second world war. Though the decline and fall of the Indian Empire still awaits its Gibbon, it has already produced a number of fine novels. To say that Mr. Scott combines the best qualities of E. M. Forster and John Masters



V. S. NAIPAUL
Challenge to expatriates.

would, of course, be an exaggeration; but that he avoids the most commonplace defects of either is, in itself, a measure of his success.

As in the preceding volumes, there are occasions both when the flow of the narrative grows maddeningly sluggish and when the conviction of its courage, but both the dimensions of this work and its technical resource compel admiration.

Rosalind Brackenbury has an exciting story to tell in A Virtual Image, a young girl, moving south across France in search of another girl, her travelling-companion, who has failed to appear at a rendezvous and had left only the most enigmatic of traces behind her, and despite some technical clumsiness, like the occasional intrusions of third-person narrative, it is a first-person one, in general it tells its story with a convincing success. This intelligent and satisfying novel confirms the good opinions that she won with "A Day to Remember to Forget."

Like Victorian heroines, novelists have a tendency to go into decline—from which, with luck, they eventually recover. In the case of the former, the cause is usually unrequited love; in the case of the latter, often premature adultery.

Alan Sillitoe has given me so much pleasure in the past that it is sad to have to record that Travels in Nilsson—a kind of present-day "Brewster" without either the tony tury richness of invention or the accuracy of satire—confirms the diagnosis of perceptive artistic anæmia that I made tentatively on reading his last book. One can only wish him a speedy return to form.

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Edward Luttwak

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Allen Lane The Penguin Press

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT

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by Godfrey Golzen and Philip Plumbley

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If you have the makings of a probation officer, you are likely to know something of the work done in the Probation and After-Care Service. But you will find more information to interest you in our booklet, "The Probation and After-Care Service as a Career", which describes the service and the work it does and gives details of training, methods of entry, salaries etc. Send a postcard to Probation and After-Care Department (N2), Home Office, Room 448, Romney House, Marsham Street, London SW1, or get in touch with the Principal Probation Officer in your area (address in telephone directory).

GERMAN SPEAKING ENGINEER

required for sales and customer liaison work. Glass industry or electrical background preferred but not essential. Permanent and progressive position for person prepared to work on own initiative and travel frequently for short periods. Please apply to:

Sales Manager,
PENELECTRO LIMITED,
35 Progress Road, Eastwood, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
Tel: Southend-on-Sea 523262.

WOULDN'T 1976 BE SOON ENOUGH TO SETTLE DOWN TO CIVILIAN LIFE?

Seeing you could spend your whole life working to a 9 to 5 routine, isn't it worth finding out first if you're cut out for something different?

We'll give you five years as a naval officer to find out. (Provided you've 5 'O' levels and we think you're good enough for the job.)

At the end of your five years, you'll

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You'll have learnt seamanship and navigation. And become experienced in say, underwater warfare or gunnery.

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And that's one asset which will

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Qualifications. You should be over 17 and under 23, with at least 5 G.C.E. 'O' levels (or equivalent) including English and Maths.

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Qualifications _____
Captain P. I. F. Beeson, M.V.O., R.N.,
Officer Entry Section (18V),
Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, London S.W.1.
Please send me full details of the Short Career Commission for Seaman Officer.



Holloway, London, N7 8DB

Applications are invited for the following first appointments to be made to The Polytechnic of North London which has been formed from a merger of the Northern and North-Western Polytechnics.

FINANCE OFFICER

Applicants must be professionally qualified and should have preferably had experience in the field of educational finance and administration. Salary: £4,002-£4,284.

ACADEMIC REGISTRAR

Applicants must be graduates and/or hold a suitable professional qualification. The Academic Registrar will be Secretary of the Academic Board and responsible for the work of the Registry and should have had experience in academic administration. Salary: £4,002-£4,284.

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

Applicants must be professionally qualified with appropriate experience to undertake integration and development of existing library services. Salary: £4,002-£4,284.

PREMISES AND ESTATES OFFICER

Applicants must be suitably qualified and possess the practical experience necessary to undertake the supervision, maintenance and development of all Polytechnic premises. Salary: £3,516-£3,840.

SOCIAL SERVICES OFFICER

Applicants should possess experience in the fields of social work, especially with students, and have ability to co-ordinate and develop the various welfare services required in the Polytechnic. The desirable qualities are a relevant qualification and experience in social work with proven administrative ability. Salary: £2,637-£3,162.

Further particulars and form of application from the Secretary, The Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London, N7 8DB.

Expenditure Officer

Required by SEGAS at their offices in central Croydon, Surrey, to be responsible for the preparation and co-ordination of data required for the Board's Marketing Department's revenue and capital expenditure budgets and the control and monitoring of the capital expenditure.

Applicants should have had wide experience in expenditure control work and have, or be studying for, a qualification in accountancy or statistics.

Salary within the range £2,109-£2,715 per annum according to qualifications and experience.

Applications in writing, giving full details and quoting T6985/B should be sent to: Director of Personnel, SOUTH EASTERN GAS BOARD, Katharine Street, Croydon, CR9 1JU.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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COPY TYPISTS AND JUNIOR COPY TYPISTS

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Starting pay per week at 18 £13-37 or £14-90 according to ability. At £21 £17-70 or £20-25.

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Starting pay per week at 15 £10-47 or £10-74 according to ability. Training given. Knowledge of keyboard essential. Proficiency payments for higher speeds. Annual increments. 41-hour 5-day week. 3 weeks' holiday.

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RECRUITING OFFICER,
EOS 3C Department of the Environment,
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REWARDING CAREERS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

An open evening at the London Office of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, 187, Fleet Street, on Thursday, 14th October, 1971, gives an opportunity to men aged 25-45 to view career opportunities. Previous selling experience is helpful, but extensive training is provided for the right man to lead to substantial earnings with generous fringe benefits.

Films, discussion, refreshments commence at 7 p.m. Invitation is by application to—

John Dingle.

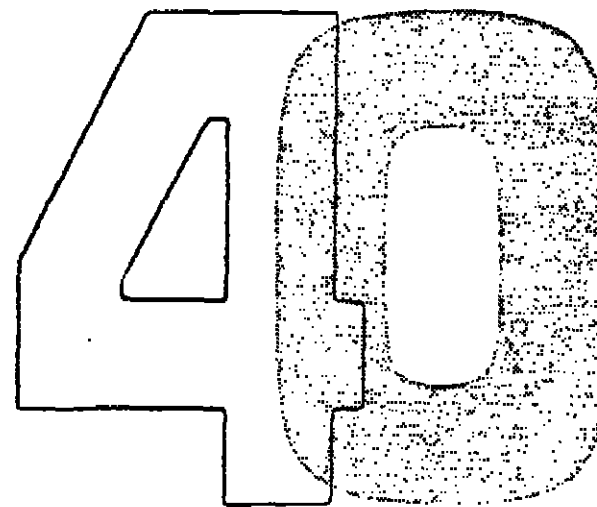
AMP Australian Mutual Provident Society,
A.M.P. House, Dingwall Road,
Croydon, CR9 2AP. Tel. 01-886 5611.
The Australian Mutual Provident Society, established in 1848, has assets of over £1,200 million.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

is needed for company situated in Yorkshire. Applicants aged 30-40 years should have administrative experience and an aptitude for figures. A knowledge of accountancy and/or law would be an advantage.

During peak season extra hours to normal will be expected.

Salary in the range of £2,000 and Co. car. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, to AM 30990, Sunday Telegraph, E.C.4.



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Many make at least £2,500 in their first year of selling Britain's number one savings scheme. Most of them double that figure within five.

And they all enjoy the rare security that comes alongside success with Save and Prosper. So, whatever your age, may we suggest that you mail the coupon for an application form or phone the Sales Personnel Dept. on 01-538 1717.

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Address _____

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Then write to us because at Gestetner we are building new factories, launching new products (including a plain paper copier), increasing sales of existing products and are looking for salesmen who can keep up with us.

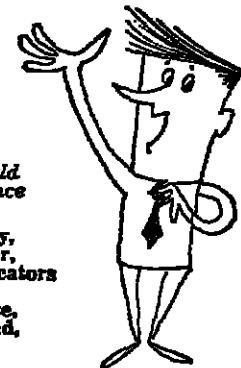
This is a great opportunity for lively and experienced specialty salesmen to join an expanding company who are brand leaders in office equipment.

The men who join our team will receive:—

- Improved high basic salary
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Applicants should write in confidence to:

Mr. Denis Lowry,
General Manager,
Gestetner Duplication
Limited,
Gestetner House,
210, Euston Road,
London, N.W.1.



WORLD'S LARGEST ENTERTAINMENT AND CATERING ORGANISATION HAVE THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES

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The person should be between 35 and 40 with an accountancy background. His immediate duties will be to deal with the future expansion of the company by acquisition of other businesses and premises in entertainment and catering. He will deal with sites and properties where redevelopment may take place which can include an entertainment complex. In short he will have an interesting and active position with a big future. He will also become involved with the running of the present business.

He may be new to the business and at the moment successful in accountancy and/or property, or he may already be successful in the leisure industry and wish to sell his business and accept an executive position with an expanding company.

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NOT LESS THAN £7,500 plus bonus and commissions which could earn a successful person at least double this figure.

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Salary range between £2,500 and £3,500 per annum plus commission on successful bookings. Applicants must realise £5,000 PER ANNUM. They work mostly evenings and weekends and at weekends, except one in three, but the rewards are high.

Trainees and Assistants also required, but the basic salary is lower.

Applications marked "Private & Confidential" stating age, present position, salary and experience, if any, to the Managing Director
MECCA LTD. 76 Southwark Street, London S.E.1

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT Staffordshire

A Chief Accountant is required for the SERVIS Wasting Machine Division of Wilkins & Mitchell Limited, Darlaston, South Staffordshire.

He must be A.C.A. or A.C.W.A. with several years' practical industrial accounting experience in the manufacturing field. He will be responsible to the General Manager for all the financial and management accounting activities within the Division. He must be capable of making a significant contribution to the Management team of which he will be a member.

The salary is negotiable and a car will be provided. The Company also operates a Non-contributory Pension and Life Assurance Scheme.

Applicants should write in strictest confidence to: D. Leach, F.C.A., Company Secretary, Wilkins & Mitchell Limited, The Green, Darlaston, South Staffordshire.

SERVIS

SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE LANCASHIRE/CHESHIRE/WALES

An experienced Floorcoverings Representative is required for the Underlays Division of Durie & Miller (Holdings) Limited, the manufacturers of Duralay. Age between 25-40 years. This appointment is supplemented by two Sales Merchandisers who will be responsible to this Senior Representative. Salary commensurate with this important position, and usual fringe benefits.

Apply in writing to: C. F. Mark, Sales Manager,
DURIE & MILLER (HOLDINGS) LIMITED,
Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancashire.

GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR

for a well known manufacturing and retail trading Company. The Company's prestige products are well known both nationally and overseas. The Group Managing Director will be answerable to the Holding Company Board (of which he will be the Chief Executive) for the profitability, co-ordination, expansion, and future growth prospects of the subsidiary Companies within the Group. This is an exciting appointment, requiring considerable managerial and commercial flair, coupled with successful profitability experience gained in a dynamic environment. Experience gained in the clothing and/or associated industries would be an added advantage. Basic salary will be high, with added profit participation. Reference: 30001/ T (C. J. Duncan)

All letters will be treated in strictest confidence and should be addressed to the consultant quoting the reference number.



Executive Selection Division
197 KNIGHTSBRIDGE • LONDON SW7 1RN

BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED INTERNAL AUDITOR

Internal Auditor, aged between 25 and 30, required by British Sugar Corporation Limited at their Central Offices, Dundas Road, Peterborough. Some travelling will be involved. Suitable applicants will hold a recognised accounting or secretarial qualification and auditing experience would be an advantage. The work is interesting and varied and there are prospects of appointments as factory accountants or in head office departments in London and Peterborough. The commencing salary will be in the range of £2,000-£2,250 depending on experience.

Applications giving brief details should be addressed to:

Personnel Services Manager,
British Sugar Corporation Ltd.,
Latimer House, 134, Piccadilly, LONDON, W1V 0AS.

Do you want to work and live in Spain?

Applications are invited from both men and women to join Owners' Services Limited, a Company specialising in the development and sale of villas and apartments in Spain, and the sale of inclusive villa and apartment holidays to Mediterranean resorts. Through success and experience we have many challenging vacancies, both abroad and in the U.K., at all levels. If you can answer "yes" to ALL the points in the following check list, we would like to hear from you—but remember, it must be "yes" to ALL the points.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| MALE OR FEMALE | MALE | FEMALE |
| 1. Age: 25-35 | 1. Age: 25-35 | 1. Age: 20-30 |
| 2. Good education | 2. Fluent Spanish OR German, and good written | 2. Fluent German OR Spanish, and good written |
| 3. Fluent Spanish OR German, and good written | 3. Minimum 100/150 w.p.m. shorthand and typewriting, respectively, over 80 w.p.m. English and G.O.M. OR Spanish | 3. Minimum 100/150 w.p.m. shorthand and typewriting, respectively, over 80 w.p.m. English and G.O.M. OR Spanish |
| 4. Experience in selling, advertising, or public relations | 4. Experience in selling, advertising, or public relations | 4. Good personality |
| 5. A person who understands him/herself, and can accurately assess his/her own strengths and weaknesses | 5. Prepared to work in England OR Spain after initial training | 5. Ability to get on with people |
| 6. Prepared to work in England OR Spain after initial training | 6. Prepared to work in Spain after initial training | 6. Prepared to work in Spain after initial training |
| 7. Progressive record of personal achievement | 7. Clean bill of health and driving licence | 7. Clean bill of health and driving licence |
| 8. Clean bill of health and driving licence | | |

Please do not apply unless you can satisfy all points on the check list. If you can, then you may be the person we are looking for, and we will almost certainly be the Company that you are looking for. In the first instance, write or telephone for an application form to:

Mrs. Hilary Ward,
Owners' Services Limited,
Broxbourne,
Herts.
Tel: 01-804 8191.

CONTAINER SALES EXECUTIVE

An interesting position for an experienced container sales executive with knowledge of deep sea and short sea trades. Steam ship operational and telephone sales experience would be an advantage although not essential.

This is a senior position in an expanding company and calls for high level decision making together with the ability and experience to "close deals" and supervise personnel.

The successful applicant will be between 25 and 35 years of age. The salary range for this position will be negotiable between £2,500 and £3,500.

Applicants should write in confidence with a full résumé to:

INTERNATIONAL MARINE MANagements (UK) LTD.
Trelawny House, The Dock, Felixstowe, Suffolk.

FIELD ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS

required to trouble shoot, operate and modify airborne geophysical sensors and precision ground track recovery instrumentation for exploration activities.

Applicants should have extensive field magnetic doppler and digital experience and should be capable of analysing, editing, plotting and compiling magnetometer electro-magnetic and spectrometer data. They will also have had photo-interpretation experience.

For application forms please apply to:

Mr. H. G. Kennard,
Meridian Airmaps Ltd.,
Marlborough Road, Lancing, Sussex.

PLANT MANAGER

Large international company with world-wide coverage requires an aggressive man of 33-40 years of age to manage a metal fabricating plant in England.

Candidates should have university degree preferably in mechanical or electrical engineering and a minimum of 10 years' manufacturing experience. Salary commensurate with experience. Send complete résumé to:

PM 30992, SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, E.C.4.



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112, Queen Victoria Street,
London, E.C.4,
Telephone No. 01-236 6901

Bridging the R-R asset gap

ALL power to Mr. McInerney's Rolls-Royce shareholders action Committee. But he knows, and they know, the Committee doesn't stand a chance of defeating the resolution for a voluntary liquidation of Rolls-Royce Ltd. at tomorrow's meeting.

But their fight is a worthy one. They want to ensure that the Government doesn't ride roughshod over their compensation claims.

Reportedly, the Government's opening offer was £65 million for R.R.'s assets. Rupert Nicholson, the receiver, is apparently bargaining for around £135 million. The gap is wide, and a settlement figure near the bottom or the top of the range means the difference between the shareholders getting nothing and something.

Fine tuning on home loans

MORTGAGES should be cheaper from next weekend, probably by about a half per cent. Despite rumours last week that building society chiefs were having second thoughts about cutting their lending and borrowing rates, next Friday's meeting of the Council seems certain to favour some reduction.

The point is that building societies, like everybody else, are moving into a new era of greater flexibility in borrowing and lending money. There is a battle going on in the higher councils of the movement, but it is about this finer tuning.

Support is growing in the movement for ridding themselves of vulgar fractions. In an age of decimal currency and shiny computers why not have reductions in tenths?

For example, if the rates were reduced to 8 p.c. and 4½ p.c., as is widely canvassed, the societies' margins would be squeezed. A half-point cut in the lending rate would need a reduction in the borrowing rate to 4½ p.c. to keep the two interest rates in the same relationship.

Thus there is strong pressure to "go decimal" and have a rate of say 4.7 p.c. There may even be a case for an 8.1 p.c. or 8.2 p.c. rate.

The argument is strengthened by the fact that competition between the clearing banks on interest rates is likely to take the form of offering more attractive terms by competing in tenths rather than quarters.

The decimal system (and its friend the computer) also lends itself to more rapid and frequent adjustments in rates. (This includes Bank rate; the

new Bank rate indicator in the Stock Exchange building is geared to changes larger than the traditional half per cent.)

What it means is that even in the building society world, which is notoriously slow to change rates, we could be moving into an era where smaller but more frequent changes in mortgage rates are possible.

At the moment, however, there is little doubt that many in the movement are worried about any change. They fear that rising consumer spending could soon start throttling the flow of funds which is still flowing into the societies. (September should be another record month.)

Moreover, the new competitive spirit in banking which formally appeared last Friday will mean a tougher struggle to attract new deposits. All this,

and the pressing demand for mortgages, even at the present rate, strengthens the hands of those society chiefs who want a "Do Nothing" policy.

But the loss of face the building society movement would suffer if it went back on the strong hints its leaders dropped about reducing rates after last month's Bank rate cut could be too much for all but the toughest society men to bear.

Upset for Bausch

THE seizure of over a thousand sets of soft contact lenses by the Californian health authorities last week, reports Alan Osborn from Washington, may have reduced, if perhaps temporarily, Wall Street's fascination with the investment merits of Bausch and Lomb.

The share price has dropped ten points since the confiscation, including a 2½ point fall on Friday in a generally strong market. At 135 Bausch is never-

theless somewhat closer to its 1971 high of 160 than most glamour stocks and still maintains an impressively high p/e ratio of well over 50.

The lenses that were seized in California because of contamination had in fact nothing to do with Bausch and Lomb "Softlens."

Unhappily though the name "Softlens" is too generic for it not to have attracted some suspicion and B. and L. officials have begun to express concern that they could get tarred by the same brush as the Californian pirates.

Some experts say the eye inflammation caused by some soft contact lenses could be basically due to nothing more than careless handling. Others raise the more disquieting prospect that some of the soft lenses under development could be susceptible to erosion and disappearances as the lenses are worn.

New light on British entry

THREE cheers for the Yellow Book! I refer to the essays on Common Market entry, "The Economics of Europe", which is being published under the auspices of the Federal Trust, by Charles Knight and Co.

Here at last we have a professional and meticulously argued case in support of the Common Market. It is a little late in the day to go into the reason why we haven't had this before, but Andrew Shonfield, who helped inspire the essays, has a point



"Have you anything in paper gold?"

when he says that they (promarket economists) never expected the minutiae of the cost of entry to become such a hammer in the Great Debate.

They have been too chaste for too long, and as a result the political economists with their run-busious assertions about the disastrous impact of the Common Market have had a field day.

The anti-Marketters are also more in tune with the general mood which is a mixture of atavistic rejection and fear of the unknown. Are people going to listen when the Yellow Book economists like Dr. Tim Josling, discussing the farming burden in detail, product by product, and not as hitherto in aggregate terms, and that far from suffering a balance of payments loss we could get a plus?

The Government's White Paper suggests a net cost to the balance of payments of £50 million; Kaldor says £200 million but Josling says we could gain £155 million. And Josling is far from being in love with C.A.P.

Josling's findings cast a profoundly different light on one of the gut issues in the debate. John Williamson of Warwick University does a similar job on the "dynamic effects." Will entry implant a mysterious growth ingredient "x" into the U.K. economy? We just don't know. But suppose we respond in the same way as they did in Europe: then, argues Williamson, we might reasonably expect an extra £750 million of growth in real terms, per year, by 1978.

Then again on Value Added Tax, Kaldor on his most pessimistic assumption claims V.A.T. could cost us £230 million. Professor Douglas Dosser, of Nottingham University, after very long study, concludes the impact on the cost of living would be very small.

In sum, the Yellow Book finds that the total net cost of going into Europe could, by 1980, be £175 million. This compares with Kaldor's £280 million, the Labour Government's £443 million and the latest White Paper's £245 million.

The Yellow Book essays don't prove the case for the E.E.C. What they emphasise is that the range of estimates is vast. There could be a lot the other way and there is precious little evidence of prospective ruin. Will they be listened to in Brighton this week. I doubt it: this is a dialogue of the deaf.

Derek Crouch comes to market

IT was not long ago that open-cast mining was denigrated for stealing miners' jobs and scarring the countryside. Now all has changed.

Against the N.C.B.'s overall operating profit of £21.9 million, open-cast mining contributed £16.7 million. And as far as the environment is concerned, an open-cast pit is almost a blessing these days for so organised is the N.C.B.'s nature-lovers' department that the land is often better after the coal has been mined than it was before they went in.

Open-cast mining, in a word, has arrived, which is the general background to the launching by Hill Samuel in a few weeks' time of the Derek Crouch Group, the biggest producers of open-cast coal in the country. The company also has a building construction and a civil engineering side but the great bulk of the profits come from coal.

Crouch has been digging coal for many years but in the sixties its position was transformed when it landed a large contract to dig a 2,000-acre open-cast site at Radar North, near Widdington in Northumberland.

In 1970 Radar North produced 1.5 million tons, which, when compared with the N.C.B.'s total open-cast output of 8.3 million tons, gives some idea of the scale of the operation. The scale of the site is matched by the size of the equipment. Crouch's "Big George" dragline excavator is gargantuan, like a small tanker swivelling on a pedestal. "Big George" can clear a site in 13 months that takes the standard dragline excavator 2½ years.

Crouch has two further large contracts, one next door to Radar at Radcliffe (worth £8 million and with rated output of 500,000 tons) and the other a £20 million contract in Wales at Llanidlo, where again the target output rate is 500,000 tons a year.

Thus Crouch is on the threshold of another uplift in profits, currently running at over £1 million pre-tax and about three times the level five years ago. And those earnings are firm for some years to come. The contracts have an escalator clause to guard against cost inflation.

Strictly speaking the group ought to be valued as a mine with a limited life, but the point is that Crouch is a strong cash flow company which is basically in earth-moving and, if it can, it intends to apply those talents abroad as well as at home. Crouch looks like being one of the most interesting new issues of the year.

So far only a preliminary agreement of intent has been signed by Lordship with Wankel owners. Are Lordship shares weak because the has fallen through? It was putatively going to cost £14 million. The general depression that has settled on the industry may have changed Lordship's equations drastically.

More to come from MAM

OLD favourite Management Agency and Music found some new friends last week—the shares rallied strongly

ahead of the multi-million pound property deal in Town and City in Coventry.

But that is not all. Stan for another three deals in hours as many weeks.

Next big diversification another leisure complex M.A.M. is building which holiday venture—not a car near the coast. M.A.M. d earnings will start to flow early as next summer.

The deal is also more important for the share because of its more immediate earnings potential. The Co Garden project is four years

Confirmation of the expansion into the T.V. video sette field will also be shortly, to be followed by even bigger property deal, the one announced last v and again it involves Town City.

M.A.M. is doing what always said it would: using big cash flow from Tom Engelbert's earnings to buy leisure group. The group £3½ million cash already in kitty.

This could have the effect of easing City's view about M.A.M.'s earnings scope from Mc Jones and Humphreys, a mention Gilbert O'Sullivan others.

M.A.M. is developing a general leisure group with property asset base, which 5-6 times p/e and 7-9 p.c. hardly discounts. M.A.M. fared when the Stigwood fopped. Since then Stigwood price has risen, fourfold at 98p has a flighty 22 M.A.M.'s share price has its on the floor.

Wave Wankel bye bye

LONRHO fell at one stage 48p on Friday before ing 7p down at 65p, ostens on the news that two n directors were on char this time concerning convention of the 1926 Compa Act.

One might echo the word Lady Bracknell in "The Importance of Being Earnest": "I am a director on a charge ma judged a misfortune, to three looks like carelessness

But perhaps another reason Lordship share price wanes elsewhere. I believe that Lordship was seeking City v on the Wankel engine deal were strongly advised no take it on, presumably on grounds that Africa and mi were quite enough to be on with, and that Wankel a needless diversion.

So far only a preliminary agreement of intent has been signed by Lordship with Wankel owners. Are Lordship shares weak because the has fallen through? It was putatively going to cost £14 million. The general depression that has settled on the industry may have changed Lordship's equations drastically.

Does your building society pay you interest monthly?

Provincial Building Society will.

Provincial Building Society pioneered *Monthly Income Shares* to help people who need a regular income from their capital. Like retired people who no longer get a monthly salary cheque. Or people who have monthly commitments such as insurance premiums, or mortgage repayments. Or anyone who wants more than the twice yearly pay-outs of most building societies.

You still get 5%

The surprising thing about these *Monthly Income Shares* is you still get the same high rate of interest—5 per cent per annum with income tax paid by the society, equal to over 8½% if you pay income tax. That's the same rate as most building society investments paying interest only once or twice a year! So the extra convenience of Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* is totally free.

Complete safety

When you invest in Provincial Building Society, you are getting the backing of one of Britain's largest building societies. It has assets of £350 million, and—your guarantee of security—high reserves in relation to assets. All of which means your money is completely safe.

You can invest from £1,000 to £10,000 in multiples of £100. And, to make the whole plan even more attractive, you can withdraw your money at only one month's notice.

How do Monthly Income Shares work?

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4.17	£6.81	£81
£2,000	£8.34	£13.62	£163
£3,000	£12.50	£20.41	£244
£5,000	£20.84	£34.02	£408
£10,000	£41.67	£68.03	£816
Husband & wife (Joint Account)	£83.34	£136.07	£1,632

It couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send both to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your first monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off the appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check

the Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 offices is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests in the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. Provincial Building Society's whole approach is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to S.A.Y.E.* These give the large investor, who does not need regular interest, all the high yield and tax advantages of S.A.Y.E. And from Sept. 1st you can invest twice as much as before! So £4,800, for example, invested in *High Yield Shares linked to S.A.Y.E.* now, would become £7,070 in just 7 years. Provincial Building Society also operate other S.A.Y.E. plans. In fact, you will find they offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive range of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

To: Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL

PROVINCIAL MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

I wish to open a Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* account, and I enclose a cheque for £..... Minimum investment £1,000. Maximum investment £10,000 (or £20,000 for husband and wife), in units of £100. Bank address to which monthly income is to be sent:.....

a/c No:.....

Full details please, without obligation, on the following investments:

- ☐ Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* ☐ Provincial Lump-sum S.A.Y.E. plans
☐ Provincial S.A.Y.E. for regular savings ☐ Other Provincial Savings Plans

NAME (Mr/Mrs/Miss) (tick letter please).....
ADDRESS.....

ST/E/M/1/05 A Member of the Building Societies Association

Is neglect of your investment and tax affairs losing you income and capital?

Your answer to these questions will decide

	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Investment Management			
Has your investment capital appreciated significantly over the past two years, despite the poor stock market conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Tax Planning			
Are you sure that you are not paying more income tax or surtax than you should?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Estate Duty			
Are you sure that your estate will not have to pay more estate duty than necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Heirs			
Have you provided your heirs with the maximum capital or income possible at little or no cost to yourself?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Mortgage			
Have you geared your assets by raising money against them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Life Assurance			
Are you sure that you are not paying for more life assurance than you need?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Unless you can answer yes to all these questions, your financial affairs may be in a state of neglect which could be costing you money.

The unique feature of First Investors

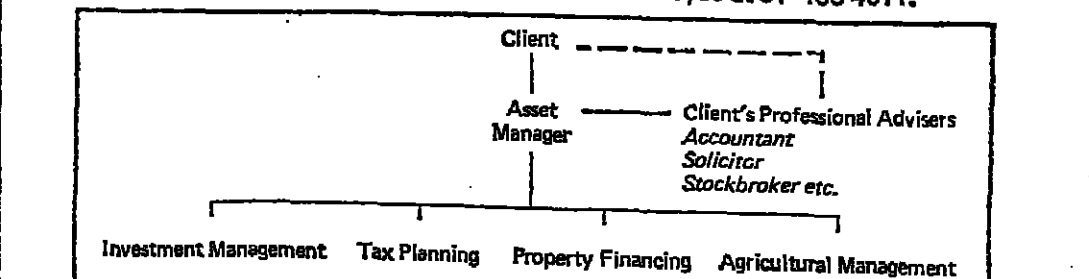
Financial Service is that you can enjoy the continuous advice of one person whose professional background, training and experience equip him to advise you on every aspect of your financial affairs. He will supplement rather than supplant the services provided by your present professional advisers.

Working with him under one roof, as shown in the diagram, are a team of specialists whose combined knowledge covers every aspect of investment and

financial guidance.

The result will be that your assets are organised to produce maximum capital growth and spendable income for yourself, at the same time ensuring that your heirs are well protected.

First Investors will prepare without commitment and free of charge, a preliminary appraisal in the form of a written confidential report. Post the coupon now for further information or telephone and ask for Mr. K. L. Boyce at 01-488 4511.



First Investors Personal Services

To K. L. Boyce, First Investors Financial Services Ltd., 15 America Square, Crosswall, E.C.3.

Please send me further details of your services

Name.....

Address.....

A Vavasour Company ST2

JIM PATRICK HUTBER AT THE IMF

He upon mile of foot-aching corridor; sudden saccharous changes of level; an air-conditioning stem which alternately bakes and freezes the visitor, often changing within the space of a few rods; cavernous conference halls in which both buses of Parliament could be comfortably lost—such the setting for these extraordinary meetings, part-nibore, part Vatican Council, part world Parliament, part charade.

ixon medicine is working

In normal times, almost impossible to convey to the who has not been to the atmosphere of an international Monetary Fund world Bank meeting.

every three years it is held so that radical may have the opportunity owing rocks at Robert mura. The other two t returns to Washington's on Park the only hotel capital vast enough to accommodate a cast of nds, a hotel the sheer size ch provides the ultimate to every American's dream how to be ive without actually being table.

normal years it is all too the Vatican Council which comes to the fore: interpretations of the late of affairs from a it's nods or winks, fat signifiers bustling down corridors, a benediction the fund's Pierre-Paul er, who is a Pope Paul, ilder than a Pope John.

was not a normal year, the year that reality in upon the IMF, the en it had an immediately problem, in the shape of on package, to discuss t the more cynical of us ad at the beginning of k whether the institution and the strain. Reality all strong medicine.

end of the week the y encouraging message the medicine is working ing which was expected a nothing has in fact in considerable pro-A meeting expected to eep animosity towards ean actions has in fact almost none.

ady renowned for its on to the rigidities of ceton Woods system itself prepared to move y to a very different And if there is no at yet on how the te crisis is to be solved, The deadlock which rised the Group of Ten meeting in London has een, and it is now no ureable to hope for a by the spring.

all, and this is by far t encouraging point, it shows that the habit, e, the necessity, of onal affairs is far stronger pessimists had feared. I prolonged restriction of a trade war may not ave vanished, but they eaded. The words of u who over the past eeks have championed eican viewpoint were otivated by the belief as a victory for realism, last made possible a international financial.

Perhaps we shouldn't ing our chickens quite the events of the past e produced at least a indication of that view. eior events of the week e symmetrically placed, y, Tuesday and Thurs- unday, early in the e Ministers of the e club—The Group of en in London, their ad listened glumly to demands from the U.S. a failed to agree even agenda. "It was not," er remarked later, "an ed success." e duties have to reserve where Ministers do Sunday's meeting they eed to an order of and asked the deputies work immediately on a al party realignment, rary adoption of some- margins around par, ion of the American and some other mea- trade and burden

e Life insurance company

National Provident Institution.
48 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BB.
Telephone: 01-623 4200

LORD MELCHETT REPLIES

We're not a working museum!

I WOULD like to comment on Mr. Graham Turner's article on the British Steel Corporation. The Corporation in the last full year achieved total sales of £1,500m. and is the United Kingdom's third largest direct exporter. In addition, one half of all U.K. exports are steel-based and the B.S.C. has a positive balance of payments of its own of £100m. per annum.

Over the last five years it has obtained over 7 p.c. of the world trade in steel. The United States is its largest single export market, where competition is intense (particularly from the Japanese) and quality demands very high. Some of our special steels are especially sought after overseas.

We are world leaders in electric arc steelmaking and our special steel works in the Sheffield area are probably the best in the world. We have the largest and most modern ore port in Europe at Port Talbot (immediately adjacent to a new steel works) handling at this moment 100,000 d.w.t. carriers (and capable of simple development up to 150,000 d.w.t. capacity) from far distant loading ports. The construction of two other

deep water ore ports is well advanced. Teesside will in due course be able to take 250,000 tonnes (larger than any ore carrier presently in service anywhere). Liners hot and cold rolling facilities are as good as any in Europe. This year B.S.C. will spend nearly £260m. on modernisation and development (1968: £70m.).

Your readers can judge for themselves whether such a business can fairly be described as the "largest working museum in the world."

Mr. Turner was afforded the opportunity of a series of interviews with myself and some of my most senior colleagues to help him in the preparation of his article. Much of what he writes is fair comment and based on sound research, although we would not necessarily agree with much of what he says. And what I have said above will show that some of his more extravagant statements are incorrect, as for example—

"If (the B.S.C.) still brings raw materials from abroad in a fleet of tiny ships which look like the Dunkirk armada when set against the Japanese super carriers."

makes extensive use of quotations taken seriously out of context from lengthy conversations. This may give your readers the impression that these quotations as presented represent the balanced views of myself, my Board colleagues or our managing directors.

They do not. While not challenging the accuracy of Mr. Turner's notes of these conversations, we must dissociate ourselves entirely from the interpretation he has placed upon the information we gave him.

Very serious problems have to be resolved in deciding the total level of investment which the country should devote to the Steel Corporation over the next decade—for example the level of profitable sales that can be achieved at home and abroad, which of the existing plants will show good returns from carefully-planned incremental investment; where to site major new iron and steelmaking complexes; and, finally, the timing of the many large steps in the operation.

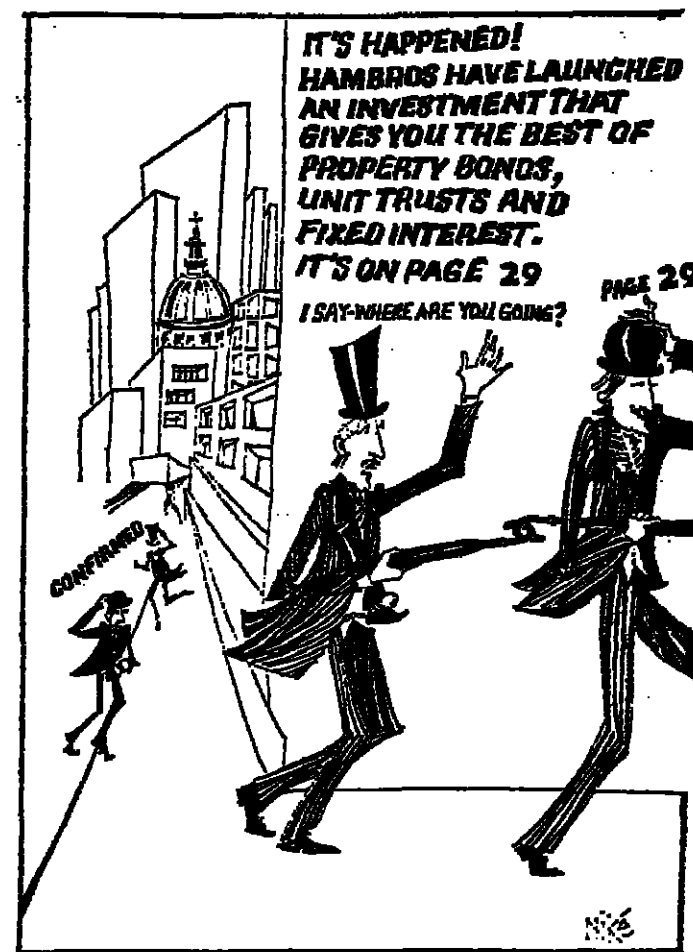
Most difficult of all are decisions on closing down the old and obsolete plants—because of the

social problems which can affect whole communities.

Naturally these issues must be fully discussed and debated, both by those who have to carry the responsibility and in public. However, sound decisions will only emerge if they are based on correct information as far as it is ascertainable and on a clear presentation of the options which are open.—MELCHETT chairman, British Steel Corporation.

GRAMHAM TURNER comments: Lord Melchett told me and I think the meaning was plain in any context: "We have 25 million tons of steel capacity and if we could start with a clean sheet of paper, we wouldn't have any of it." Now he implies that he is very proud of what he's got. I leave readers to judge whether the two attitudes are reconcilable.

He questions me on only one point of fact, but doesn't tell us how many small ships the B.S.C. is still operating. Perhaps he would like to provide the figures. I should add two things. First all the facts were checked with members of Lord Melchett's staff before publication. And second, I regarded, and still regard, my article as a generous view of the performance of B.S.C.



Now at £64,000,000, the Abbey Property Bond Fund is bigger than all the others put together. That's why we can give you a stake in the best properties around.

Property Bonds have now become a fully accepted and successful method of investment. None more so than Abbey Property Bonds.

(Which now contain additional features relating to reduced liability to Capital Gains Tax; improved withdrawal facilities; greater flexibility and other benefits detailed in the body of this advertisement.)

At the time of writing the Abbey Property Fund stands at £64,000,000.

With this behind us we can purchase, on favourable terms, large individual properties costing millions of pounds each. (As illustrated by Mercury House, Bristol, shown on the right, which is valued at over £1,000,000.)

Most other funds just cannot afford such large transactions.

In the last 12 months alone, Abbey Property Bonds rose in value by 12.25% (including the reinvested rental income net of tax). To achieve the same result a standard-rate taxpayer would have required a gross income of 17.1% on his money.

In the same 12 months, investors continued to place an average of over £2 million with us each month.

Security

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is the biggest and most successful in Britain. We have 32,000 Property Bond holders with an investment of £64 million.

Abbey Life itself, one of Britain's best known Life Assurance Companies, with assets exceeding £130 million, is a member of the £2,800 million I.T.T. Group.

Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, which are single premium life assurance policies, your life is assured automatically, at no extra cost. As part of the new improvements, life cover will increase by 8% p.a. compound from the policy anniversary following your 65th birthday.

In the event of your death the amount payable to your family will be either the current value of your Bonds, or the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form (which increases as described above) — whichever is the greater.

Naturally, if you've withdrawn money from the Fund, the amount of life cover will be correspondingly less.

6% p.a. Tax Free

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000 you may, if you wish, withdraw up to 6% of the value of your Bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

The withdrawal scheme also incorporates a new feature. If you invest not less than £2,000, £4,000 or £12,000 you may now elect to have your withdrawals paid half-yearly, quarterly or monthly respectively. Provided that the annual total withdrawal does not exceed 6%, and that total annual appreciation is not less than 6%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units).

The annualised growth rate achieved has in fact comfortably exceeded 6% since the Bonds were introduced.

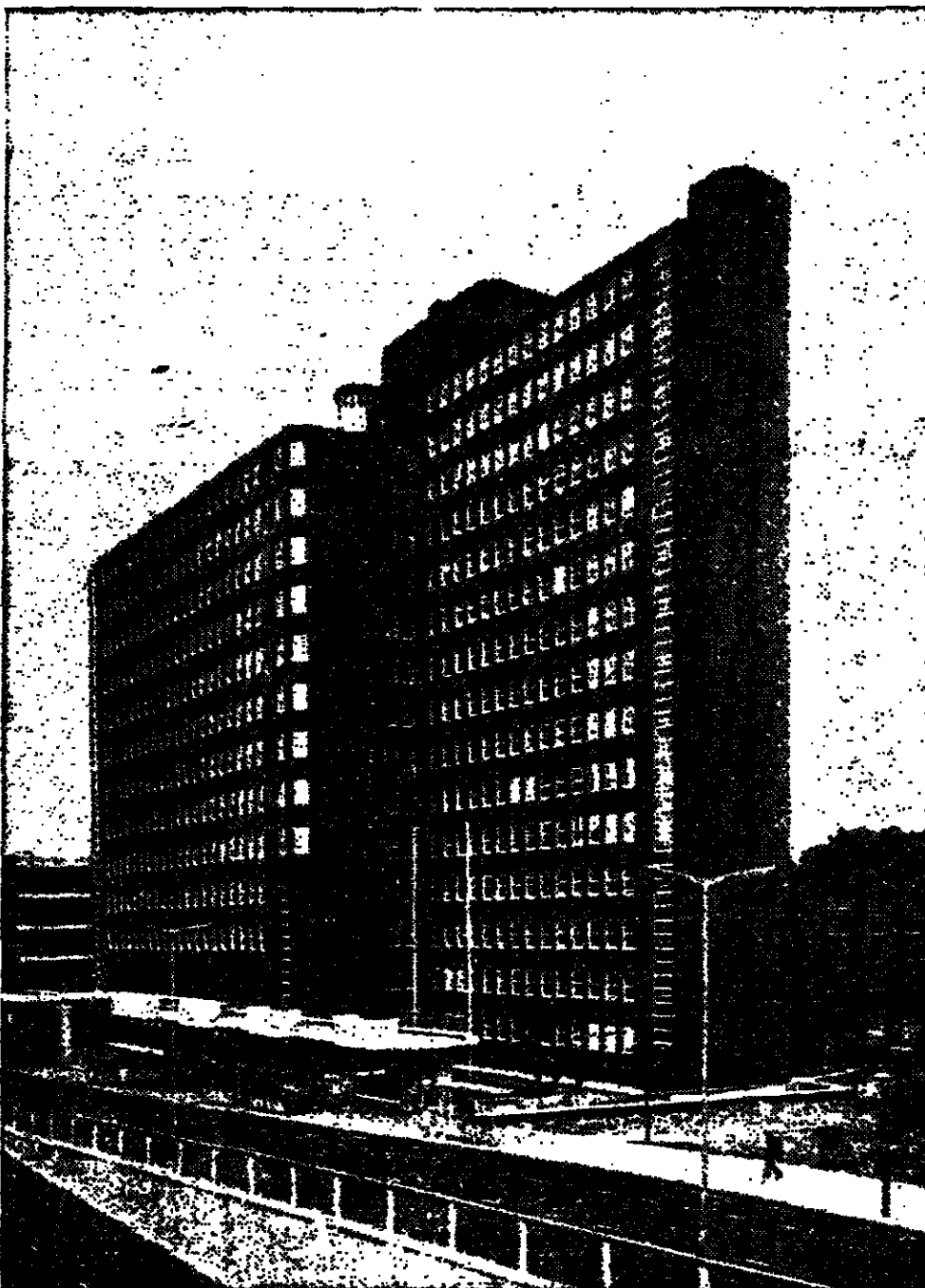
Conversion Option

This is a new feature unique to Abbey Property Bonds. You may at any time elect to convert the units of your Property Bond into Abbey Equity Units or Abbey Selective Units, at a cost of only 1% of the value of your units.

Income Tax & Capital Gains Tax

With Abbey Property Bonds you have no personal liability to Income Tax or Capital Gains Tax either while you hold them or when you cash them. The Company is liable to income tax on the rental income, at the special Life Assurance Company rate — currently 37.5%.

The Company also makes a deduction where appropriate from the value of cashed-in units to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. These liabilities are not adjusted for in the



Mercury House, Bristol. One of eight major properties in the Abbey Property Bond Fund with an aggregate value of £23,000,000.

Abbey Property Bonds

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited, Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR.

Tel: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss)

Full First Names

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident?

If not, please give details

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy?

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of the new accumulator Units allocated at the initial offer price of £1.00. Offer closes on Tuesday October 5th which is Valuation Day. Thereafter Units will be allocated at the offer price ruling on receipt of your application.

Signature

Date

A full explanation of the new accumulator units is given in the paragraph on Regular Valuations.

This application and the above must be made only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted. Completion of 14 days will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant or Solicitor. This advertisement is based on figures published by the Company (property prices and rental income) and is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance.

Age next birthday	Life Cover per £1,000 invested
30 or less	£2,514
31	£2,732
32	£2,952
33	£3,176
34	£3,404
35	£3,636
36	£3,872
37	£4,112
38	£4,356
39	£4,604
40	£4,856
41	£5,112
42	£5,372
43	£5,636
44	£5,904
45	£6,176
46	£6,452
47	£6,732
48	£7,016
49	£7,304
50	£7,596
51	£7,892
52	£8,192
53	£8,496
54	£8,804
55	£9,116
56	£9,432
57	£9,752
58	£10,076
59	£10,404
60	£10,736
61	£11,072
62	£11,412
63	£11,756
64	£12,104
65	£12,456
66-80	£13,000

unit price. Whereas before the deduction was made at $\frac{1}{2}$ the full rate of tax in present circumstances the deduction will be made at $\frac{1}{2}$ of the full rate — a new feature.

Surtax

Surtax payers are liable to surtax (or higher rate tax after 1973) when they cash in or on death, depending on their surtax situation at the time of cashing in. There are a number of provisions which enable a surtax payer to reduce, and possibly eliminate, the liability. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for precise details.

Investment Policy

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties with really sound tenants. To name but a few — National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, The Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IPC and Boots.

The Fund also buys sites and constructs its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken with letting of the completed properties guaranteed in advance. Up to 25% of the Fund can be applied in this way.

Regular Valuations

The Fund Managers, the Property Division of Hambros Bank, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month.

These valuations are independently audited by Richard Ellis & Son, Chartered Surveyors. To make it simpler for new Bondholders, Property Bond units will be of the accumulator type, where income is automatically re-invested and expressed as an increase in the unit value. Those who purchased their Bonds prior to October 1st will continue to receive their rental income in the form of additional units.

Prices for both types of units are published daily in leading national newspapers.

Low Charges

To allow for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges 5%, plus a small rounding-off price adjustment, which is included in the offer price of the new accumulator units.

After that, charges total only one-half per cent a year.

All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties as well as the cost of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met by the Fund itself.

Cashing in Your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units, subject only to any adjustment for Capital Gains Tax, as described earlier.

The Company maintains adequate liquid resources, similar to that of building societies, so in normal circumstances there should be no delay in cashing in.

However, in exceptional circumstances, the Company retains the right to defer payment or implement the conversion option for up to six months, pending realisation of properties.

Guarantee

Now, when you reach age 65, the cash-in value of your policy is guaranteed, if you have held the policy for 20 years or more. The minimum cash-in value of your bond would then be the same as the life cover illustrated in the coupon, which increases by 3% p.a. compound after your 65th birthday.

Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive our Annual Report with full details of the entire Portfolio.

This includes photographs of the major properties. And full financial information to let you see exactly how your money is invested.

All new Bondholders receive a current Annual Report.

Fill in and post the application form together with your cheque. Upon acceptance of your application, you will receive your bonds showing the number of accumulator units allocated to you.

MARKET MISCELLANY

A subsidiary of FIRST NATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

You can sell your units back to us at not less than the published price on any dealing day you will receive a cheque within seven days of the Managers receiving your renounced certificate.

The Trustees is Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited.

The Managers of the Trust are Jessel Williams Group Ltd., 125 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3A 6BN. Telephone 01-423 7055.

Members of the Association of Unit Trust Managers.

Directors of Jessel Williams Group Ltd.: G. R. Jessel (Chairman), M. V. St. Giles, M.A., (Managing), C. R. Donnelly, M.A., Sir A. Melland (deputy Chairman), J. L. G. Jones, M.A., (Secretary).

SPORT

King Midas scores with such ease

JOHN OAKSEY at NEWMARKET

Rowley Mile's claim to be England's fairest race took a heavy knock at Newmarket yesterday when the King Midas, who was expected to be a heavy favourite, was beaten by Des Cullen in the late Major's King Midas.

Des Cullen was in action to make up his mind to stay in the race, but he decided to stay in the race.

Des Cullen was in action to make up his mind to stay in the race, but he decided to stay in the race.

Des Cullen was in action to make up his mind to stay in the race, but he decided to stay in the race.

TERDAY'S RESULTS

Good to Firm
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-19.62-19.64-19.66-19.68-19.70-19.72-19.74-19.76-19.78-19.80-19.82-19.84-19.86-19.88-19.90-19.92-19.94-19.96-19.98-20.00-20.02-20.04-20.06-20.08-20.10-20.12-20.14-20.16-20.18-20.20-20.22-20.24-20.26-20.28-20.30-20.32-20.34-20.36-20.38-20.40-20.42-20.44-20.46-20.48-20.50-20.52-20.54-20.56-20.58-20.60-20.62-20.64-20.66-20.68-20.70-20.72-20.74-20.76-20.78-20.80-20.82-20.84-20.86-20.88-20.90-20.92-20.94-20.96-20.98-21.00-21.02-21.04-21.06-21.08-21.10-21.12-21.14-21.16-21.18-21.20-21.22-21.24-21.26-21.28-21.30-21.32-21.34-21.36-21.38-21.40-21.42-21.44-21.46-21.48-21.50-21.52-21.54-21.56-21.58-21.60-21.62-21.64-21.66-21.68-21.70-21.72-21.74-21.76-21.78-21.80-21.82-21.84-21.86-21.88-21.90-21.92-21.94-21.96-21.98-22.00-22.02-22.04-22.06-22.08-22.10-22.12-22.14-22.16-22.18-22.20-22.22-22.24-22.26-22.28-22.30-22.32-22.34-22.36-22.38-22.40-22.42-22.44-22.46-22.48-22.50-22.52-22.54-22.56-22.58-22.60-22.62-22.64-22.66-22.68-22.70-22.72-22.74-22.76-22.78-22.80-22.82-22.84-22.86-22.88-22.90-22.92-22.94-22.96-22.98-23.00-23.02-23.04-23.06-23.08-23.10-23.12-23.14-23.16-23.18-23.20-23.22-23.24-23.26-23.28-23.30-23.32-23.34-23.36-23.38-23.40-23.42-23.44-23.46-23.48-23.50-23.52-23.54-23.56-23.58-23.60-23.62-23.64-23.66-23.68-23.70-23.72-23.74-23.76-23.78-23.80-23.82-23.84-23.86-23.88-23.90-23.92-23.94-23.96-23.98-24.00-24.02-24.04-24.06-24.08-24.10-24.12-24.14-24.16-24.18-24.20-24.22-24.24-24.26-24.28-24.30-24.32-24.34-24.36-24.38-24.40-24.42-24.44-24.46-24.48-24.50-24.52-24.54-24.56-24.58-24.60-24.62-24.64-24.66-24.68-24.70-24.72-24.74-24.76-24.78-24.80-24.82-24.84-24.86-24.88-24.90-24.92-24.94-24.96-24.98-25.00-25.02-25.04-25.06-25.08-25.10-25.12-25.14-25.16-25.18-25.20-25.22-25.24-25.26-25.28-25.30-25.32-25.34-25.36-25.38-25.40-25.42-25.44-25.46-25.48-25.50-25.52-25.54-25.56-25.58-25.60-25.62-25.64-25.66-25.68-25.70-25.72-25.74-25.76-25.78-25.80-25.82-25.84-25.86-25.88-25.90-25.92-25.94-25.96-25.98-26.00-26.02-26.04-26.06-26.08-26.10-26.12-26.14-26.16-26.18-26.20-26.22-26.24-26.26-26.28-26.30-26.32-26.34-26.36-26.38-26.40-26.42-26.44-26.46-26.48-26.50-26.52-26.54-26.56-26.58-26.60-26.62-26.64-26.66-26.68-26.70-26.72-26.74-26.76-26.78-26.80-26.82-26.84-26.86-26.88-26.90-26.92-26.94-26.96-26.98-27.00-27.02-27.04-27.06-27.08-27.10-27.12-27.14-27.16-27.18-27.20-27.22-27.24-27.26-27.28-27.30-27.32-27.34-27.36-27.38-27.40-27.42-27.44-27.46-27.48-27.50-27.52-27.54-27.56-27.58-27.60-27.62-27.64-27.66-27.68-27.70-27.72-27.74-27.76-27.78-27.80-27.82-27.84-27.86-27.88-27.90-27.92-27.94-27.96-27.98-28.00-28.02-28.04-28.06-28.08-28.10-28.12-28.14-28.16-28.18-28.20-28.22-28.24-28.26-28.28-28.30-28.32-28.34-28.36-28.38-28.40-28.42-28.44-28.46-28.48-28.50-28.52-28.54-28.56-28.58-28.60-28.62-28.64-28.66-28.68-28.70-28.72-28.74-28.76-28.78-28.80-28.82-28.84-28.86-28.88-28.90-28.92-28.94-28.96-28.98-29.00-29.02-29.04-29.06-29.08-29.10-29.12-29.14-29.16-29.18-29.20-29.22-29.24-29.26-29.28-29.30-29.32-29.34-29.36-29.38-29.40-29.42-29.44-29.46-29.48-29.50-29.52-29.54-29.56-29.58-29.60-29.62-29.64-29.66-29.68-29.70-29.72-29.74-29.76-29.78-29.80-29.82-29.84-29.86-29.88-29.90-29.92-29.94-29.96-29.98-30.00-30.02-30.04-30.06-30.08-30.10-30.12-30.14-30.16-30.18-30.20-30.22-30.24-30.26-30.28-30.30-30.32-30.34-30.36-30.38-30.40-30.42-30.44-30.46-30.48-30.50-30.52-30.54-30.56-30.58-30.60-30.62-30.64-30.66-30.68-30.70-30.72-30.74-30.76-30.78-30.80-30.82-30.84-30.86-30.88-30.90-30.92-30.94-30.96-30.98-31.00-31.02-31.04-31.06-31.08-31.10-31.12-31.14-31.16-31.18-31.20-31.22-31.24-31.26-31.28-31.30-31.32-31.34-31.36-31.38-31.40-31.42-31.44-31.46-31.48-31.50-31.52-31.54-31.56-31.58-31.60-31.62-31.64-31.66-31.68-31.70-31.72-31.74-31.76-31.78-31.80-31.82-31.84-31.86-31.88-31.90-31.92-31.94-31.96-31.98-32.00-32.02-32.04-32.06-32.08-32.10-32.12-32.14-32.16-32.18-32.20-32.22-32.24-32.26-32.28-32.30-32.32-32.34-32.36-32.38-32.40-32.42-32.44-32.46-32.48-32.50-32.52-32.54-32.56-32.58-32.60-32.62-32.64-32.66-32.68-32.70-32.72-32.74-32.76-32.78-32.80-32.82-32.84-32.86-32.88-32.90-32.92-32.94-32.96-32.98-33.00-33.02-33.04-33.06-33.08-33.10-33.12-33.14-33.16-33.18-33.20-33.22-33.24-33.26-33.28-33.30-33.32-33.34-33.36-33.38-33.40-33.42-33.44-33.46-33.48-33.50-33.52-33.54-33.56-33.58-33.60-33.62-33.64-33.66-33.68-33.70-33.72-33.74-33.76-33.78-33.80-33.82-33.84-33.86-33.88-33.90-33.92-33.94-33.96-33.98-34.00-34.02-34.04-34.06-34.08-34.10-34.12-34.14-34.16-34.18-34.20-34.22-34.24-34.26-34.28-34.30-34.32-34.34-34.36-34.38-34.40-34.42-34.44-34.46-34.48-34.50-34.52-34.54-34.56-34.58-34.60-34.62-34.64-34.66-34.68-34.70-34.72-34.74-34.76-34.78-34.80-34.82-34.84-34.86-34.88-34.90-34.92-34.94-34.96-34.98-35.00-35.02-35.04-35.06-35.08-35.10-35.12-35.14-35.16-35.18-35.20-35.22-35.24-35.26-35.28-35.30-35.32-35.34-35.36-35.38-35.40-35.42-35.44-35.46-35.48-35.50-35.52-35.54-35.56-35.58-35.60-35.62-35.64-35.66-35.68-35.70-35.72-35.74-35.76-35.78-35.80-35.82-35.84-35.86-35.88-35.90-35.92-35.94-35.96-35.98-36.00-36.02-36.04-36.06-36.08-36.10-36.12-36.14-36.16-36.18-36.20-36.22-36.24-36.26-3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Arguing the LEIS TOP COACHER!

By all-eyeball confrontation between Manchester United and Sheffield Wednesday was the main course on the menu, but one of those unsung heroes who stayed in the Third Division served up a fair meal himself. Alf Wood, of Shrewsbury, headed three in a nine-minute burst against Blackburn, and collected two more.

Soccer Summary by Alun Rees

Wood, converted from left to centre-forward, was inspired by a week-end example of good. At any rate, took his season's total of 10 goals, which is the best of anyone in the Football League.

Troubles began when he was sent off for a foul on a Sheffield Wednesday player. Wood, converted from left to centre-forward, was inspired by a week-end example of good. At any rate, took his season's total of 10 goals, which is the best of anyone in the Football League.

Hot-shot Hinton

It was a sad, sad day at Southampton where fans saw a goalkeeping hero, Alan Hinton, who had been a mainstay of the Arsenal defence, being sent off for a foul on a Sheffield Wednesday player.

Seen a burglar

An unnamed McCalligan had run on to the goalkeeping hero, Alan Hinton, who had been a mainstay of the Arsenal defence, being sent off for a foul on a Sheffield Wednesday player.

Strangest story of the day

Strangest story of the day was that of a Sheffield Wednesday player who was sent off for a foul on a Sheffield Wednesday player.

SEE TIMES IT HT FOR LIONS

PHILIP EVANS, wall 2, Carlisle 1. Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

ar goes up to Hammers

West Ham 0, Hammers 1. The return of Giles brought a considerable improvement to the Leeds approach plan, but usually their efforts petered out against the Hammers.

AGUE SOCCER RESULTS WITH SCORERS AND HALF-TIMES

Football League - Div. I. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. II

Football League - Div. II. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. III

Football League - Div. III. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. IV

Football League - Div. IV. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. V

Football League - Div. V. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. VI

Football League - Div. VI. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. VII

Football League - Div. VII. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. VIII

Football League - Div. VIII. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Football League - Div. IX

Football League - Div. IX. (1) Wolves 2, Carlisle 1. (2) Still failed to convert a chance in the 10th minute. He broke a run of seven home draws.

Pitiless Chelsea power on

By JOHN MOYNIHAN Chelsea 2, Wolves 1

Chelsea's lack of pity for those village amateurs from Lazenby had by no means melted for the visit of a vastly different brand of opposition to Stamford Bridge yesterday.

First Wolves were not impressed by six or seven goals in the golden sunshine was the work of goalkeeper Parkes, who made some supreme saves.

Chelsea, at times, were astonishingly good and, although Cooke, Deacon and Hounsome were, perhaps, the best of the bunch, the whole side buzzed with ambition after their 15-goal work-out last Wednesday night.

Surprisingly, for all their intricate manoeuvres in a game of ceaseless entertainment, Chelsea had nothing more conclusive than a 2-1 scoreline with three minutes to go. Then Hinton drove irresistibly into the corner of Parkes's net from 20 yards to seal the tension. Dougan had created just before.

Seen a burglar An unnamed McCalligan had run on to the goalkeeping hero, Alan Hinton, who had been a mainstay of the Arsenal defence, being sent off for a foul on a Sheffield Wednesday player.

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Ipswich goalkeeper Sivell makes a desperate attempt to punch clear as a ball from Peters (not in picture) flies past Gilzean and into the net for Spurs' winner.

Coup de Best ruins it for the leaders

Manchester United 2, Sheffield United 0 PERHAPS a properly programmed computer could estimate how many places in the First Division George Best is currently worth to the present Manchester United team.

David Miller reports

proportion of chances. Only the constant threat of Best posed any real danger to this splendidly confident and effective Sheffield team which has cost next to nothing.

Even the menace of Best, which hovered and circled over them like a thunderstorm in a high summer, was kept in check by young Flynn, a bargain buy from Workington, who had looked such a raw novice against Spurs at Bramall Lane a few weeks ago.

The reason for Sheffield's edge lay once again in their middle trio of Currie, Hocking and Salmon—more energetic and faster than Morgan, Gowling and Charlton, who had a singularly quiet day.

This Sheffield trio were always burning through into attack and, on one occasion, Currie's powerful dribbling almost creating trouble.

Manchester had their moments of anxiety, but they were kept from overlapping runs by Badger and Hensley, and but for the fact that Hunsley and young O'Neill both played with aplomb, Manchester might have been in greater trouble.

The true test of whether referees are doing their job comes in the penalty area, whether they give the fouls there that matter, and one would think that long before Best would contain a formidable temper when around the goal.

Half time came and went, Kidd for Manchester and Currie again for Sheffield going close. With 20 minutes to go an error by Morgan allowed Dearden through to give Sheffield a volley which he put into the net.

While Sheffield were still stunned Kidd, who, without the assistance of Law had laboured unavailingly for most of the afternoon, swept a centre across from the left for Gowling to find himself forward to beat the goalkeeper with a header.

That eliminated any possibility of a Sheffield comeback point from a match in which they might well have had two. With something like 10,000 spectators watching, the gates had been closed some half an hour before the match.

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Spurs given an inch—take a mile

Spurs 2, Ipswich 1 By HOWARD FABIAN

SPURS fine second-half display merited their win, but they owe much to faulty tactics by Ipswich, who more or less surrendered the midfield in the apparent hope that their straggled ranks round the penalty area would preserve their well deserved half-time lead.

No team can do this with Spurs, and Ipswich rightly paid the penalty for not having faith in their own attack. It was disappointing for Ipswich, for Spurs made a fussy, fussy start, using close lateral passes which lead nowhere, and Ipswich looked the better side.

Ipswich's crossed ball gave Robertson a chance, Hill and Miller both went close with good shots, and it was no surprise when Collier, taking a neat return pass from Robertson, put Ipswich ahead after 16 minutes.

Spurs' second-half attack was immediately for Robertson slipped past Knowles like a wraith, finding in a great shot which finished in the top corner, leaving Ipswich finally looking wide.

Brilliant attacks Spurs, inspired by Mullery, surged into increasingly brilliant attacks after the interval, Perryman missing a great chance after Gilzean had cleverly stopped over the ball, and Sivell saving England's header from Mullery's corner shot over the line.

The equaliser was bound to come, but it was a muddle between Sivell and Jefferson which allowed Chivers to shoot home in the 57th minute.

Surprisingly, Ipswich now substituted Morris for Miller, who had played well, but Morris had saved great shots from Chivers and Gilzean, Peters headed in the winner from Knowles's free in the 73rd minute.

Hunter gave an outstanding first-half display against Chivers, Mullery, Gilzean, Peters, Knowles, and others.

ORIENT NEVER GIVE UP By DAVID BLOOM

ORIENT 2, Charlton 2 A LOCAL derby which, according to talk preceding it would have been more suitably held in an auction room left one with this evaluation of the players said to be under the hammer: (1) Rofe, (2) Dent, (3) Curtis, and (4) Mancini.

The opening bids in each half from Charlton were emphatic enough via Davies (78 sec.) and Treacy (47 mins.), but thereafter Orient were quick to mention manager George Peckey's get a bit frightened until the game is 20 minutes old.

A Harris header (30 mins.), his first League goal, an own goal by Went (35 mins.) as he tried to clear Allen's shot and Bullock (60 mins.) were Orient's goals.

Weak defences But the frailty of Bellotti in the first half and Goddard in the second gave some indication why both defences have been recently showered with goals.

Rofe, a tough competitor with an eye for adventure, and Went, with a reassuring presence, are obvious assets to any club. Yet Curtis was seen only briefly and Mancini, who led Charlton to the League Cup, was seen for a foul on Treacy which led to a free-kick and Charlton's second goal.

Scared stiff Arthur Dimond, the Harlow referee whose career ended with injury, has admitted that referees were often on the point of losing control, often didn't know what was going on behind their backs, often were scared to edit the present long overdue purge is remarkable.

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Oleg must appear, says law

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

UNDER English law Oleg Lyalin, the K.G.B. defector, will have to appear at Marlborough Street court to answer the drink-driving charge against him.

SPY AIDED

RUSSIAN

FLEET

By Our Naval Correspondent

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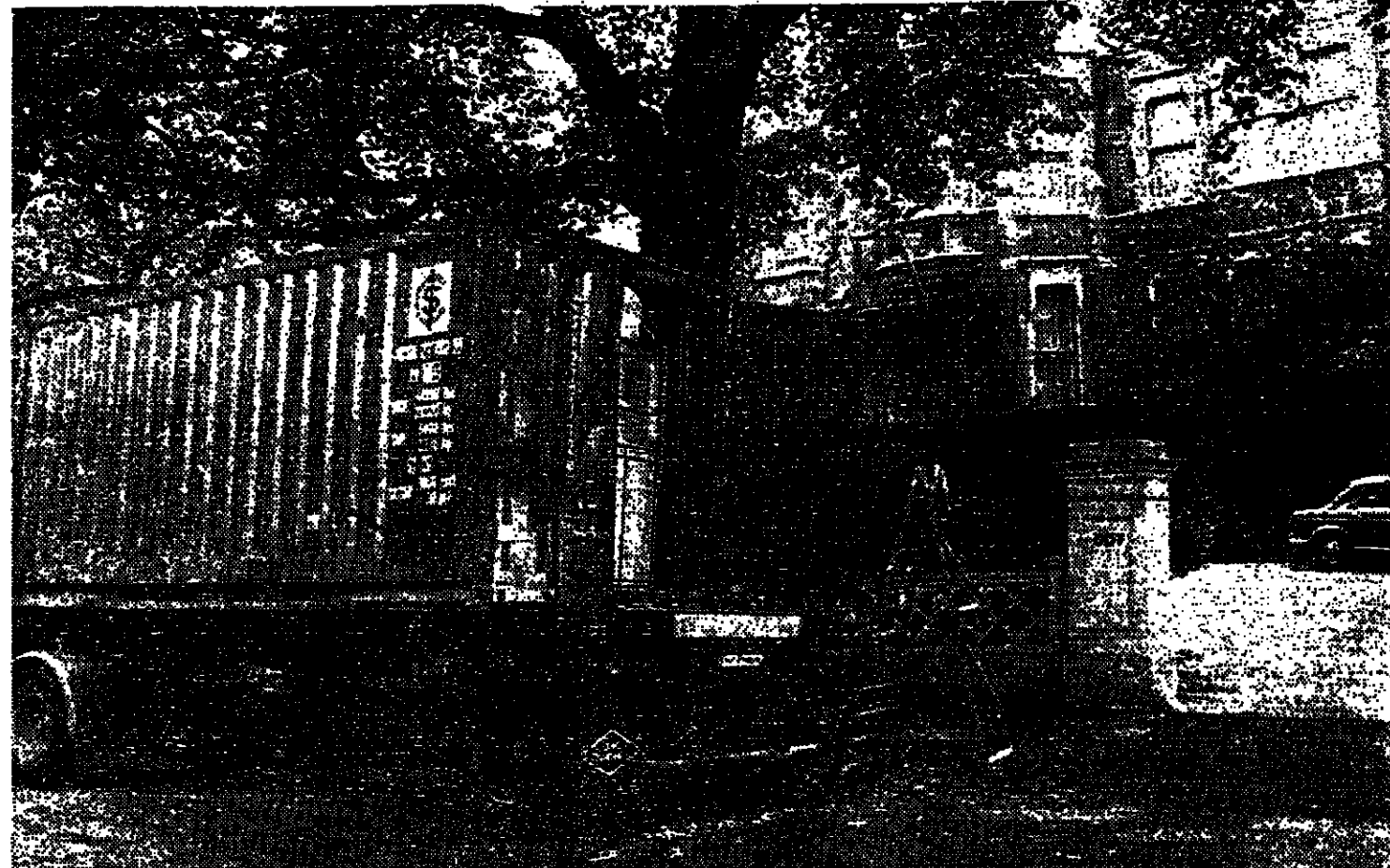
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